BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,..................$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..........3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of sid year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.......................WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1856.......................NO. 44.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,..................................$1 00
Do. do. 2 insertions,..1 25
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

McCALEB & BUNTING.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

A. S. MAYER. HENRY BLUN.

MAYER & BLUN,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that they have just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where they intend to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving them a call.
They also keep constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as *Whiskey, Brandy* and *Gin.*
April 21.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.

ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-ly.

THOS. . PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 11, 1856.—[32-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4.—31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

JESSE BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21.—29-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21st.—[29-3m WILMINGTON, N. C.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & Co.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-ly

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent,* 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

HENRY BURKHIMER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory--Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856 -36-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-ly* EDWARD PIGFORD.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS,* consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON or about the 20th day of November, his negro man, properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he gives himself various other names, as Duncan Maurice Hays or "Joe Smith." Said negro is 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, his upper front teeth large and prominent, very thick in the neck. He is supposed to be lurking in New Hanover, Sampson or Duplin. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so I can get him. H. BONHAM.
Whiteville, Columbus co., Feb. 15.—[24-tt.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, on South River, containing 2300 ACRES, 300 acres of which is farming land, in a high state of cultivation; the remainder is pine land, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the best stream in the county.
The above Lands will be sold cheap if application is made soon. For further information, address the subscriber, at Gravelly Hill P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
April 11th.—[32-tf. P. L. ANDERS.

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. S. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information. G. F. WALKER.
Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass. assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

MALE COLLEGIATE SEMINARY.
E. W. ADAMS, A. M., PRINCIPAL,
With Competent Assistants.

THIS INSTITUTION, located at Stricklandsville, immediately on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, has been erected for promoting the educational interests of the State, and our own county in particular. We have spared neither pains nor expense in erecting a suitable building for school purposes, having regard, both to the convenience and health of the pupils, as, also, to whatever may be conducive to their mental and physical improvements. In fine, we feel assured, that but few schools in our State, highly favored as she is, can offer superior inducements to those of the classical and mathematical Seminary of this place. We hope, and do expect, largely to share the public patronage.
Stricklandsville is one of the healthiest villages in the eastern portion of the State, and presents but few enticements to affect the morals of the pupils The students will be at liberty to attend either of the churches in the village or neighborhood. The Trustees have placed the Seminary under the control of Mr. E. W. Adams, A. M., a teacher of much experience and success, who, in addition to his several Diplomas, brings from gentlemen of the highest literary standing in this State and Virginia, the most satisfactory testimonials of thorough qualifications for the discharge of the important duties of his station.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS
(*One half Payable in Advance.*)
Primary English Classes,...........................$ 7 00
Modern Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, History and Writing..........................15 00
Ancient Languages, Higher Mathematics, &c.,........20 00
Incidental Expense,..50

Students will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the Session; and no deduction will be made, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be obtained in the family of the principal at $44 per Session, exclusive of lights, one half, payable in advance, the other at the close of the Session.
Reports of the progress and deportment of each student, will be furnished his parents or guardian at about the middle and close of each Session.
The first Session will commence the 1st Monday in June, 1856. For further particulars, address the Principal at Stricklandsville, N. C. M. K. DEVANE, M. D.,
President of Board of Trustees.
J. PETERSON, Secretary.
May 2, 1856 —[35-11a.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,...$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,........................$10 00
Collegiate Department,....................................$20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.---3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

NOTICE.

A BRINDLE HOUND SLUT has strayed from me. She was beautifully marked about her neck; and was in whelp when she left. She was sent to me by my friends from Fayetteville, and will probably endeavor to return there. I will liberally reward any person for information that will enable me to recover her.
JNO. A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, March 5th.—[154-tf.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.
Marion Star copy 2m.

WILMINGTON BOOK-BINDERY.
(*One door below the Cape Fear Bank, up Stairs*)

LEATHER binding done in every variety of style. Particular attention paid to the binding of MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS. Also, to LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS. Libraries re-bound to order; Paper and Fancy goods Boxes made and repaired.
March 6, 1855, PHILIP HEINSBERGER.

TAKE NOTICE.

FROM and after this date, all orders for Groceries and Provisions must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be filled. Necessity compels us to adopt this plan.
McCALEB & BUNTING.
Wilmington, N. C., May 2nd.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.--[302-1t—52-tf

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a tract of Turpentine Land, laying in Bladen county on the west side of Cape Fear, five miles from the point known as Harriss' Still, and containg four hundred acres, more or less There are on the land 24,000 boxes, of which 14,000 are of the first year's chipping, the ballance two and three years. The Turpentine can be disposed of at the Sitll, at within 20 cents of Wilmington rates. He will also sell the barrels and hoops sufficient for the business of the present year. If desired, he will hire for the season, to the purchasher, two good hands, one a Cooper. K. K. Council, Esq., will show the land to any person desirous of purchasing.
For terms, which will be made accommodating, apply to
JAMES C. ANDERS.
March 8, 1856.--[27-t1stA-usb.

General Notices.

A PROCLAMATION,
BY HIS EXCELLENCY, THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, An Act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:
AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.
WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore.
SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2d clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.
SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.
Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.
SAM'L. P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.
State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State. }
I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.
Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.
W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*
Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.
In testimony whereof, I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto [L. S.] affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence. THOS. BRAGG.
By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.
Raleigh, Jan. 24, 1856. [feb. 1.—[22-6m

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the delivery to me, or the confinement in any jail in this State, of my negro girl ROSE. Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high; she is probably in the neighborhood of South River or Cape Fear. D. W. CROMARTIE.
Clinton, N. C., Feb. 29.—[26-tf.

NEW GOODS.

WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers,* as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ℔ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice.*
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I HAVE this day associated my brother Oliver, with me in the General Grocery and Commission business. The firm will be GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. We hope that our kind patrons and friends will continue their patronage which they have so liberally bestowed on the senior partner of the concern heretofore.
Our stock will consist of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Rice, Soap, Candles, Candies, Fish and Potatoes, Starch, Brooms, Tobacco, and everything in the grocery line, except liquors. We also further promise not to be undersold in the price of our articles or bettered as to quality. We shall still continue the cash system or 30 days to good and punctual customers.
GEO. H. KELLEY.
Feb. 2.--127-2t--23-tf.

NOTICE.

LONG CREEK, May 15, 1856.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of Jones, Moore & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment or they will find them in the hands of an Attorney for collection.
JOHN JONES,
J. P. MOORE,
D. McMILLAN.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of Jones, Moore & Co., will continue the business on his own account, thankful for the favors conferred upon the firm, and hopes to have a continuation of the same.
May 29, 1856.—[39-tf JAMES P. MOORE.

A CARD.

THE undersigned having been appointed Inspector of Naval Stores, at the March term of the County Court, takes this method of informing his friends and former patrons that, after an absence of two years, he again returns to his old business, of which he solicits a share, which by strict attention and promptitude, he hopes to merit.
JNO. S. JAMES.
April, 4, 1856.--[180-d2w-31w3m.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

GUION'S HOTEL, RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS HOTEL is pleasantly situated on the north side of the Capital square, and fronting on the same. Rooms airy and clean. Ladies will find it a pleasant stopping place.
Raleigh, N. C., April 25th.--[34-6m*.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, AT JUNE TERM, 1856, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, having duly qualified as administrator with the will annexed, of Ronald McDougald, dec'd., hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said Ronald McDougald, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. THOMAS C. McDOUGALD,
June 17th, 1856—242-4t—42-2t] Administrator.

A CARD.

HAVING bought out Dr. Kennedy, on Front street, I offer my services to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, as a practical Dentist. All operations performed by me, warranted to give satisfaction.
June 16, 1856.—[42-4w.; JOHN H. FREEMAN.
Biblical Recorder copy 4 weeks and forward bill.

2,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

INCLUDING that well known place, Fair Bluff, or the largest portion thereof. Lands lying on both sides of Lumber river. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to me, or A. H. Powell, for further particulars, on the premises. The terms made easy.
June 13, 1856.—[41-3m. ABSOLOM POWELL.

ANALYSIS OF MARLS, &C., &C.

ROBERT H. DRYSDALE, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society. Author of Familiar Chemical Letters, and Letters on the Chemistry of the Arts and Manufactures, &c., has established a Laboratory at Stricklandsville, Duplin co., N. C., where he is prepared to analyse Marls, Soils, Water, Guano, Minerals, and all other substances which may require analysis. From Mr. D.'s long experience, in the Andersonian Universiy, where he acted as Assistant Professor of Chemistry, gentlemen may depend on having a correct report of analysis, of any sample sent him.
Mr. D. will teach Medical Students the detection of poisons and the analysis of all substances required in medical jurisprudence, and Materia Medica.
An Agricultural Chemical School will be commenced, in which the analysis of Soils and Marls, will be taught.
Mr. D. will also attend on Gentlemen at their plantations, and search for Marl If no deposits are discovered, no fee asked, except traveling expenses.
ROBERT H. DRYSDALE, F. G. C. S.
Stricklandsville, Duplin Co., June 6, 1856.—[40-2m.

J. CREECH,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 39 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns.
He has on hand, and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. He has in store, and shall always keep on hand, a large stock of LIQUORS and some WINES, London Porter, Brown Stout and Scotch Ale, and shall receive, weekly, Fruits, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold, wholesale, very low, for cash. Quick sales and small profits. J. CREECH.
June 6.--40-6m.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.

AYER'S PILLS, glid sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not wear their distempers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cts —Try Ayer's Pills, and you will know it.
Purify the blood and diseases will be starved out.
Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.
Take this best of all purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Jaundice Rheumatism, derangements of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, all derangement and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the Sun.
Reader if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more—the remedy has been Provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.
That AYER'S CHERRY PECTORIAL, is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world, and that AYER'S PILLS are the best of Pills, is known to those who have used them.
Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mass.,
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
May 23, 1856.--[38-2m.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER SCHR. W. H. SMITH, from New York, at Geo. H. KELLY & BRO'S., No 11 North Water street:
25 bags prime Laguayra Coffee,
20 matts old Gov. Java "
20 boxes Colgate's No. 1 Soap.
20 boxes " " "
May 16. Low for cash.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that well-known and valuable little farm whereon he now lives, lying within the corporated limits of the town of Kenansville. The tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. On the premises is a COMFORTABLE DWELLING, together with all necessary out-houses, and an orchard of fruit trees of almost endless variety, of the *best selection.* There is no better water. The situation for health and pleasantness is unsurpassed, being elevated and dry, and beautfully shaded with a fine grove of oaks. Persons having sons and daughters to educate, and who would desire a little farm to live upon, can find no *better place* than *this,* as there is already in successful operation one of the very *best* male schools in the *whole State,* and in a few months will be opened, on a permanent basis, a female Seminary of the first class.
My terms will be such as to suit almost any one who may desire to purchase. LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C.,
April 11th.--[32-3m. }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County. }

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD

Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t– 31-tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. Joseph Bryant, on Hood's Creek, Brunswick county, about the 13th of February, a colored girl, belonging to the subscriber, and known as "MILLIE LOCKE."—Said "MILLIE" is a bright mulatto, about nineteen years old, middle sized, and quite likely; has a somewhat simple manner when spoken to. She carried off with her her child "KITTIE," between two and three years old, and darker than the mother. She is supposed to be lurking about the town of Wilmington.
I will give a reward of ten dollars for her return to me, or her lodgment in any jail so I can get her, and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring or concealing her. SAMUEL R. LOCKE.
Hood's Creek, Brunswick co., March 13th.---[161-1w-28-tf.

FOR SALE,
Valuable Turpentine and Farming Lands in Bladen County.

THE subscriber offers for sale his LANDS in Bladen county, lying on the northwest branch of Cape Fear River, 33 miles from Wilmington. From this point said river is at all times navigable. There are two valuable farms adjoining each other. These lands will be sold either jointly, or in lots to suit purchasers. The two farms contain about 4000 acres, upon which is an inexaustible quantity of the best of marls. A portion of these lands are very superior low grounds, on the river. Taking them as a body, they are not to be surpassed by any lands on the Cape Fear River for the cultivation of corn, cotton, peas, wheat, potatoes and ground peas.
There is two good two-story dwellings, situated in a healthy location, with good water, on the land, together with negro and other out-houses, sufficient for hands and stock enough to cultivate the farms.
The Turpentine Lands are also very superior, and, with the boxes now under cultivation, there can be sixteen tasks cut.
There is also a large quantity of superior mill, or merchantable Timber, within easy reach of the river.
A liberal credit, say one, two, three, or four years, will be given, if desired, with interest from date of purchase.
Persons desiring to purchase, can gain any information desirable form T. C. Miller, Esq., in Wilmington, or by applying to the subscriber, on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing their location, &c.
WM. L. MOORE.
Westbrook's P. O., Bladen co., N. C.,
Feb. 29th, 1856.—[26-tf. }

From the New York Daily News.

Mr. Buchanan in 1825.

We are not surprised to see that the New York Express—the Fillmore organ—assails Mr. Buchanan, and undertakes to falsify history in order to attack him.

The Old Line Whigs will certainly vote for Mr. Buchanan, unless some well told lies are put in circulation against him. This plan is already commenced. The Express of the 10th inst., following in the wake of The New York Times, (which it quotes,) has revived the old story about the "bargain" between the friends of John Quincy Adams and the friends of Henry Clay, by means of which one was elected President of the United States and the other Secretary of State. The Express accuses Mr. Buchanan of being responsible for that charge, whereas the friends of John Quincy Adams and of Henry Clay were themselves responsible for it. The National Intelligencer and George Kremer were responsible for it. When it was ascertained that Mr. Clay had not received electoral votes enough to carry him into the House of Representatives, the National Intelligencer editorially announced that "Mr. Clay's friends do not yet give him up." This declaration was made by many papers friendly to his advancement. Now what could this mean? Certainly it meant that if Mr. Clay could not be made President, that he could be made something near it. He and Mr. Adams had written against each other in the newspapers, and somewhat acrimoniously too. In an article written by Mr. Adams, (alluding to Mr. Clay,) he had said, "no midnight lamp burned by me." About this time George Kremer also wrote a letter to the editor of a Harrisburg paper, predicting "a junction between the friends of Adams and Clay," and that one would be made President and the other Secretary of State. Strange coincidence was it that the prediction became verified to the very letter. These circumstances together with the announcements in the Clay newspapers, were the origin of the charge.

All that Mr. Buchanan did throughout was to visit General Jackson and tell him what was then *in limine,* and to advise him that such intriguers ought to be foiled. General Jackson answered in these words; "Sooner than go into the Presidential chair by *capitulation,* I would see earth open and swallow up both Mr. Clay and me." These were his very words. Some time afterward General Jackson was called upon to tell what he knew about offers made to him, and in answer he wrote a letter, which was published, detailing what is above stated, and that Mr. Buchanan was his informant. Immediately afterwad a letter appeared under the signature of Mr. Buchanan, in which he said that General Jackson, in some particulars, misunderstood him. This is the whole story and truly told. If The Times or The Express can prove (not merely assert) otherwise, let the evidence be brought forward. But this cannot be done. To quote Junius, they have made "strong assertions without proof, declamation without argument, and violent censures without dignity or moderation."

The Game Played Out.

Fremont, the recreant South Carolinian with abolition principles, is fairly in the field, the creature of the fusion of the Black Republican and "North American" (Know Nothing) conventions, although they have a double-headed Vice Presidential ticket, viz: Dayton of New Jersey and Ex Governor Johnston of Pennsylvania. This fusion of treasonable disunionist is based upon a common animosity to slavery and Democracy and a common thirst after the spoils. The whole anti-slavery and Know Nothing opposition at the North are thus rallied against the national Democratic party, the Constitution and the Union. In seeking to accomplish the success of ultra Abolitionism and the defeat of the great Democracy, the wire-workers rely confidently upon the aid of Mr. Fillmore and his Southern Know-Nothing adherents. The New York Herald. now so rampant for Fremont, let the cat out of the bag some time since, as follows:

"The triumphs of the combined opposition forces under General Harrison and General Taylor, and otherwise inglorious weakness of the Whig party in a single handed fight against the solid Democracy, suggest the true policy of the opposition forces in the present campaign. Mr. Fillmore accepts, on broad national grounds, the Philadelphia know-nothing nomination. He is a popular man in the South, and with anything like an ordinary effort on the part of his friends, he ought, at least, to carry the States of Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina. If he can do this, or anything near it, the opposition in the North can afford the loss of Pennsylvania and two or three other smaller States, and still be able to leave Mr. Buchanan in a minority of the electoral and popular vote of the country. In this event the election would, of course, go up to the House of Representatives at Washington, where the opposition, being in a heavy majority, would undoubtedly be able to control the election."

Here the infamous policy is boldly avowed of using Mr. Fillmore as a decoy-duck to weaken the national Democracy at the South, so as to throw the election into the Black Republican Know-Nothing House of Representatives! It is the same policy that has been boldly charged upon leading Southern Know-Nothings, who, in the intensity of their hatred for the Democracy, would sacrifice the Constitution and the Union for the benefit of the traitorous abolition disunionists.

But the intelligent, conservative and patriotic masses of the people will utterly explode this unholy combination of conspirators against the peace and safety of the confederacy. From every quarter of the land, North, South, East and West, we receive the most joyous tidings of the rallying of good and conservative men to the standard of the national Democracy, the only party that has sufficient vital energy and power to beat down the black hordes of abolition and to consign them to defeat and infamy. Never did we feel more proud of the gloeious Democracy, never more confident of its complete triumph over all the powers of darkness and evil.—*Richmond Enq.*

The N. Y. Fillmore Club Turned Republican.

At a meeting of the Fillmore National Club, held at the National Hall, in Canal street, on Saturday evening last, Mr. Benjamin Van Riper, the President in calling the meeting to order, made the following remarks:

"Gentlemen: As President of the American Natoinal Club, I have called you together to-night. I have called you at the usual time of meeting, but I have called you upon business of the most vital character and importanc. At a meeting held on the 8th of March last you elected me to preside over this club during the ensuing campaign. At that time you saw fit to refer to me, by most flattering resolutoins the concluding one of which uttered language to the effect that should I lead you would follow. I have no disire to dictate the course to be pursued by this club; that is a matter you must agree upon yourselves; but what this arrangement shall be is the object of my convening you now; in other words, I desire you to decide what party you will now side with, as matters stand in the present political crisis.

"For my part, I have decided to go over to the Republican party. [Applause.] I have decided to go over upon the question solely of slavery. [Loud applause.] I feel it our duty not to denounce the great American party, but take sides upon great national issues. If I bid adieu to you I do so with great regret. If you cling to me and take the course I have resolved upon, I shall hold you to me with hooks of steel, and we will fight together valiantly and unyieldingly in the coming contest, for great and glorious principles. [Loud and continued cheers] The secretary will read some resolutions. If they meet the approval of the majority, the decisive step is taken and action final. If a majority decide against them, then be this the will of the majority."

A series of resolutions was then offered, declaring that the Club would go into the support of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention. their name being changed to the "American Republican National Club." An address to the American party from, the President, was then read. At the termination of the address three hearty cheers were given for the "American Republican National Club." The meeting adjourned till this evening when arrangement will be made for uniting with the Republcans in the Ratification meeting on Wednesday evening.

An Overwhelming Reply.

In the course of a long, able, and withering reply to the oft-refuted slanders in regard to the federalism of Mr. Buchanan, the New York Day Book says:

"No, the truth is, Mr. Buchanan never was a federalist in the true sense of that term A federalist was an opposer of the war of 1812; Mr. Buchanan supported the war with his own good sword. Mr. Buchanan was elected to Congress the first time in 1820, and as a supporter of Mr. Monroe's administration was supported by the federalists, the Clintonians, and the democrats, it gives his enemies a chance to say that he was a federalist. The true way to determine what he was is to go to the record.—Did he support federal or whig measures? Did he favor a strict or liberal construction of the constitution? By their fruits ye shall know them Now almost the first speech (and a most able one it was) which Mr. Buchanan made on the floor of Congress was in opposition to the bankrupt law. In this speech he showed its injustice to the laboring classes, and its wrong in granting special privileges to the few.

"Upon other questions his record is equally democratic. Party lines then were not drawn. The old federal party had forsaken its principles, and made pretensions to the 'era of good feeling,' as it was called. When, however, Mr. Monroe drew the lines in his celebrated message upon internal improvement, and in the enunciation of the Monroe doctrine, the goats soon separated from the sheep. The former all at once became 'national republicans,' and Mr. Clay, chagrined and disappointed, joined them. Where was Mr. Buchanan all through this? Did he go off after the strange gods of the republican party, like so many pretended democrats of the present day?—Not at all. We find him unwavering in his support of democratic principles from the day he entered on the floor of Congress until the present, *and we defy his enemies to prove differently.*"

From the Journal of Commerce.

Some time since the "Sheffield Foreign Affairs Committee," England—an association organized, we understand, to promote friendly relations between England and other countries—addressed a letter to Gen. Cass upon the existing difficulties between the United States and Great Britain. We have received from a private source by the America a copy of Gen. Cass's reply, which was sent to the committee through our Minister:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
"*London, June 2, 1856.*

"SIR: Referring to my letter of the 30th of April, I have now the honor to enclose a reply from Gen. Cass to the Sheffield Foreign Affairs Committee, received by me this morning.

"I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, G. M. DALLAS.

"To WILLIAM CYPLES, Esq."

"WASHINGTON, MAY 14, 1856.

"GENTLEMEN: I received your letter a short time since, and I beg you to convey to the Sheffield Foreign Affairs Committee my acknowledgment for their attention, and still more for the assurance it furnishes that there are many persons in England who deprecate the course of the public press in endeavoring to create hostile feelings between that country and this. I am at a loss to conjecture the motive, though of the fact itself there can be no doubt. A desire to preserve amicable relations with England, so long as it can be done consistently with our rights and honor, is the universal sentiment of the people of the United States. The two nations can do each other a vast deal of injury. God grant that their political intercourse may be regulated by a spirit of kindness and justice, leaving their competition to find its employment in the pursuits of peaceful inter-communication and not in conflicts of war. Such I know to be the earnest hope of the people of this country, and if met in a corresponding spirit in yours there will be nothing to disturb their future tranquility.

"I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant, "LEWIS CASS.

"ISAAC IRONSIDE, Esq, Chairman;
"WM. CYPLES, Esq., Secretary of the Sheffield Foreign Affairs Committee, England."

MILLARD FILLMORE'S PLATFORM.

"I BELIEVE THAT PETITIONS TO CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY OR THE SLAVE TRADE OUGHT TO BE RECEIVED, READ AND RESPECTFULLY CONSIDERED BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE!"

"I AM OPPOSED TO THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THIS UNION, UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, SO LONG AS SLAVES ARE HELD THEREIN!"

"I AM IN FAVOR OF CONGRESS EXERCISING ALL THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER IT POSSESSES TO ABOLISH THE INTERNAL SLAVE TRADE BETWEEN THE STATES!"

"I AM IN FAVOR OF IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION FOR THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA!"

"I am opposed to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the general management of our national affairs, AS SHOWN IN REOPENING SECTIONAL AGITATION BY THE REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE."

POLITICAL PROCEEDING.—A correspondent of the Bridgeport *Farmer,* writing from Southport, says that the General Association of the Congregational Church, held lately, appointed Sunday, the 1st of June, as the time "when the agitation of the popular questions of the day, by their ministers, in their pulpits," should commence. It seems, by what follows, that the clergyman in that place made a bad start:

"After the Rev. Mr. Merwin had closed his sermon, doing full justice to Kansas and Nebraska, North and South, Freedom and Slavery, Brooks and Sumner, 'shrieks for freedom,' and suggesting he could say more if time would permit, Mr. Simon Sherwood, a worthy and conscientious member of the church, rose in his seat and objected to such discourses being preached in the pulpit; he solemnly protested against it. He said that that house was not built to preach political and Abolition sermons in. Such was the indignation felt, that it was difficult for most of the congregation to keep their seats during the discourse. Mr. Sherwood is one of our selectmen; his political preferences were never favorable to the Democracy."

Let them go on—the public have lost all reverence for and confidence in clerical politicians. The thing is fast curing itself.—*N. H. Register.*

We notice, a day or two since, the murder of a young Irishman at Washington city, just after the municipal election held there, by a Know-Nothing by the name of Essex, for the simple act of uttering a hurrah for the successful Democratic candidate. The crime was committed in daylight, on the public streets, in the view of several witnesses.

The guilty man was arrested and brought before Justice Hollingshead for trial. During the progress of the trial it was stated to the Court that the man who was beaten had died. The Justice then suspended proceedings, for the alleged purpose of obtaining more certain evidence as to the death. He was seen to leave the bench and hold private conversation, in the rear of the office, with the father of the prisoner. Soon after it was announced that the prisoner had made his escape.

The Justice is now under arrest on a charge of complicity with the prisoner and his friends, in contriving a plan for his escape, by flight, from the penalty due to his crime.—*Louisville Democrat.*

A young man was well-nigh being ruined by a legacy left him a few years since by his father. It was $25,000, and the career he ran in Chicago made him a pauper and a miserable broken down loafer, who was, from a liberal sowing of wild oats, reaping a most abundant crop of repentance. In this mood and tease it was announced to him that a deceased uncle had left him $30 000. "Oh, dear!" was his exclamation, "have I got to go through all this again? It'll kill me just as sure as shooting. It is no use to fight against fate; they're bound to ruin me!"—*Chicago paper.*

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

FOR GOVERNOR.
THOMAS BRAGG,
Of Northampton County.

New Hanover County Democr... ...atic Nominations.

FOR T... ...
O... THE SENATE,
...EN FENNELL.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
SAMUEL A. HOLMES,
ROBERT H. TATE.

The Fourth of July.

To-morrow will be the National Anniversary, and we will issue no paper on that day, for which piece of independence we are duly thankful, as are all hands in the Journal office.

The great event commemorated to-morrow possesses an importance which cannot be too highly estimated, and that event, and the feelings connected with it, are so associated with the day, that American Independence and the Fourth of July form but one idea in the mind. Still, had it so happened that Independence had been declared two months earlier, what a boon it would have been to perspiring patriots throughout all time.

We have more than once congratulated ourselves and our readers upon the harmonizing and conservative influence exerted by these celebrations. We have spoken of them as bringing the citizens of every section of our widely extended country together, at least in feeling, to worship around one common altar, for the good of one common country. But even this element of harmony and community seems to be passing away finally, or submerged for the time in the wild torrent of fanaticism which is sweeping over one section of the land. Thousands of preachers and orators at the North will avail themselves of the opportunity to instil hatred to the South and her institutions, as a duty which their hearers owe to their God and to the cause of "freedom." We cannot, therefore, look forward to the influence of the day with the same hopeful feelings that used to animate us on such occasions.

We refrain from any attempt to forestall the speakers in the glowing and patriotic style of eloquence generally, and perhaps, rightly, deemed appropriate to the day. Without being alarmists we cannot but think that the state of affairs is such as to induce a deeper and more thoughtful tone than usually characterizes the occasion. It is useless to say that this or that cause or occasion of excitement has produced the sectional estrangement, too painfully present in the United States. The root of the matter lies deeper, and sooner or later must be reached, and the sooner the better.

Daily Journal, 3d inst.

☞There are some queer folks in this world, among whom, we think the editor of the Charlotte Whig may be fairly classed, after his issue of this week.—He attempts to defend Mr. Gilmer's opposition to the Kansas and Nebraska Bill by quoting the example and authority of Hon. Hannibal Hamblin, of Maine, a United States Senator who has always heretofore acted with the Democratic party, but who recently, on the floor of the Senate, announced his withdrawal from the Democratic party, because of its platform endorsing the Kanzas act, and also to its general fairness towards the South. Go a little farther and and see to what this course of Mr. Hamblin led him; into what party did this consientious statesman fall? Into the Black Republican party,—that is the party into which Mr. Hamblin's opposition to the Kanzas and Nebraska Bill has led him. Does the Whig expect Mr. Gilmer to go the whole figure. Certainly the example and record of Mr. Hamblin is queer authority to sustain Mr. Gilmer or any other Southern anti-Nebraskaite.

☞ We find in the Charlotte *Democrat* of the 1st, a cimcumstantial account of a difficulty in Charlotte on the Saturday before, which narrowly escaped being a tragedy, Mr. Edward H. Moss, formerly a merchant of that place, having been shot in the knee by Mr. John Sloan, who had also carried on mercantile business in Charlotte some three years before. The origin of the difficulty dates back somewhat over three years, some offence having then been taken by Mr. Moss, out of which arose a personal recontre at that time. On Saturday last, Mr. Sloan who is now a salesman in New York, happening to be in Charlotte on a visit to his friends and connections there, the dispute was renewed by Mr. Moss, who, meeting Mr. Sloan in the store of Messrs. J. & E. B. Stowe, indulged freely in abuse of that gentleman. The Messrs. Stowe interfered and prevented a difficulty there. A short time after, while Mr. Sloan was seated, conversing with some gentlemen at the front door of Dr. Pritchard's drug store, Mr. Moss came along and struck him a blow on the head with his fist. Mr. Sloan drew a revolver which failed to go off on the first trial. At the second the ball missed. The third load entered near the knee, breaking some of the bones and lodging in the joint. But for the providential failure of the pistol to go off at the first attempt, and the efforts of those who seized Mr. Sloan afterwards, Mr. Moss must have been killed instantly. As it is, it is more than probable that the limb will have to be amputated.

We regret this occurrence, as we used to know both the parties, and always regarded them as clever men. The unfortunate circumstances out of which the present distressing difficulty arose, occurred, of course, since we last lost sight of them. Mr. Sloan promptly gave bail in the sum of $1000 for his appearance at Court.

From some remarks in the Whig, we draw the inference that Mr. Moss had been drinking, not only on the day of the occurence, but for some time before.

They say that Mr. Breckinridge, the Locofoco nominee for Vice-President, was a Taylor man in 1847.

Can't the Locos find decent men of their own for candidates without falling back in nearly every instance on renegade Whigs?—*Herald of yesterday.*

We do not know whether Mr. Breckinridge was a Taylor man in 1847 or not. We very much question, his voting for him in 1848. But we do know that ANDREW JACKSON Donelson was a Democrat in 1852 and a supporter of General Pierce. We do know that Mr. Reid the Know Nothing or American candidate in this District, claimed to be a Democrat up to the time of the meeting of the Philadelphia Convention of last year. We know the same about Mr. Shephard, who ran in the Raleigh District. We know that Mr. Fillmore when he passed through here was called a whig.

Pity the Know Nothings can't find decent men of their own party, without taking up renegade Democrats and half-way Whigs. Pity they must put on the ticket with Mr. Fillmore the Editor of the opposition organ. Pity them particularly when they go back for records of political consistency, considering the position of the candidate for whom the majority of them voted in 1852. It is too soon to forget the 'rich Irish brogue," etc.—*Daily Journal, 2d inse.*

☞ Mr. Fillmore made a speech last week at Albany, N. Y., in which he bore pretty heavily upon the nomination of the Republican party, because of he candidates for President and Vice President being both from one and the same section of the Union Mr. Fillmore talks so energetically that we shall shortly expect to hear of his advising all his friends to go for the only candidates that have any chance of putting down this sectionalism—Buchanan and Breckinridge.

☞ The "Ion" correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, says that letters were received from Mr. Dallas by the Asia. Mr. Dallas has no doubt that he will be dismissed.

Signs of Peace.

Monday last brought before the people of this country two items of peaceful promise, indicating a return to better feeling and more satisfactory understanding of existing relations. On that day the North America arrived at Quebec, with four days later from Europe, the ... most important portion of her news being, of course, that having reference to the action of the British Government in relation to the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls. Mr. Dallas will not be sent back in retaliation for the dismissal of Crampton, and there is every prospect of a peaceful solution of the existing difficulties between the two countries. We agree fully with that able and impartial neutral paper the Baltimore Sun, that there is not a doubt with us that the British government has, from the beginning, been fully sensible of its error, and of the justice and moderation of the demand made by the United States. And nothing but the firmness of Mr. Pierce and his administration would have exacted this virtual admission of the original error on the part of England.

This more favourable turn of our foreign relations, if fully sustained by subsequent advices must exert a beneficial influence in restoring confidence in commercial circles on both sides of the Atlantic, for capital is exceedingly sensitive, and will not venture freely abroad while there are any threatening war-clouds above the horizon. The next advices from England going more fully into the debates and explanations in regard to this matter, will be eagerly looked for.

On the same day, Monday, the ultra abolitionists received a check,—it can hardly be called a defeat—in the House of Representatives. On the evening of that day the bill for the admission of Kanzas as a State, on the "Topeka" or Reeder and Lane revolutionary Free Soil Constitution was forced to a vote under the operation of the previous question, which cut off all dabate. It is rejected by a vote of 107 against to 106 for it, which may be regarded as close shaving. There was really no sort of chance of this bill going into effect as a law, since, even in the event of its passing the House, its rejection by the Senate would have been certain; and, even supposing what is not supposable—that it should pass the Senate, it could not pass the President. It is therefore mainly as a rebuff to the spirit of injustice and aggression manifested by the movement that we rejoice in this vote, and it is in this sense that it is valuable.

By the way, we notice that in the progress of the bill, pending a motion to commit the bill to the Committee of the whole, Mr. Stephens of Georgia, moved to amend the motion to commit by adding instructions, and Mr. Dunn of Indiana, moved to amend the motion of Mr. Stephens to commit the bill with instructions, by adding an additional section to restore the Missouri Compromise. Mr. Dunn's motion was agreed to by a vote of 109 ayes to 102 nays.

Among those who voted for Mr. Dunn's motion we find the names of the so called "National" Know Nothings at the North, including Jacob Broom, that remarkably fine man and model of nationality from Pennsylvania, Bennett of New York, Haven of New York, Mr. Fillmore's representative and right hand man.

Finnally a motion to commit the bill with the amended instructions failed.

☞ Political resurrections are seldom possible—hardly, if ever, successful, and this Mr. Fillmore and his friends will find. The world moves forward—What is decent mediocrity under some circumstances, degenerates into timid imbecility under other circumstances. So the country would find were Mr. Fillmore, by some unprecedented miracle, or by some second accident to be placed in the Presidential Chair.

The days of the compromise excitement are too recently past to be forgotten by any one, even the youngest, who is at all qualified to take a serious part in the discussion of public affairs. We all know that the only portion or part of the series of measures known as such, or which passed at that time, at all favourable to the South, was the Fugitive Slave Law, a law which, although in strict pursuance of a distinctly worded constitutional requirement, received not a single senatorial vote from the northern wing of Mr. Fillmore's then party, and but three representative votes from the same wing of said party. Now, Mr. Fillmore's friends claim for him much credit as a great pacificator. How was this shown—what are the evidences of it—what influence did Mr. Fillmore exert? Either he had no sort of influence at all with his friends and partizans, or he exerted it the wrong way.—Take either horn of the dilemma and what comes of his claims. Evidently he was a mere cipher or worse. His friends at the North in defending him for signing the Fugitive Slave Law, say, and say with truth that substantially the North gained everything. It gained California, the most valuable of all, and the other territories were certain, under the operation of the Mexican law, to be Free Soil, even if nature did not unfit them for slave labor.

A very short time since Hon. James Brooks, of New York, delivered a speech at a Fillmore meeting in Cincinnati—an able and plausible speech, in which he defended Mr. Fillmore's course as President with special reference to these compromise measures, which speech he concluded by asserting that Mr. Fillmore was bound by his pledges to his party not to use the veto power to arrest any legislation of Congress, unless manifestly unconstitutional—that he was advised by his Attorney General that the Fugitive Slave Law was constitutional and therefore he signed it. And Mr. Brooks adds that even Mr. Seward, similarly situated must have acted in a similar manner. Mr. Brooks does not say that Mr. Fillmore would not have signed this law but for the advice of his Attorney General, and, perhaps it would be making rather free with any man's private motives to assert this, but assuredly Mr. Fillmore's hesitancy—his delay in signing the bill—his care in fortifying himself up with other people's opinions, looked exceedingly like a desire to shirk responsibility, especially when this hesitancy and delay is contrasted with his extreme promptitude in signing the other compromise measures—measures reluctantly accepted by the South and all the practical advantages of which enured to the North.

It is to be remembered that Mr. Fillmore and his friends rest his claims mainly upon his connection with these compromise measures. It is therefore fair and proper to examine into the nature and extent of such connection, to see if possible what the whole thing amounts to, so far as Mr. Fillmore is concerned, and after weighing the testimony decide upon the claims it establishes for Southern support. Does a fair review of the case show any instrumentality of Mr. Fillmore in the matter, especially where the South is interested? Does not, in fact the whole case show that Mr. Fillmore was a mere fly, revolving upon a wheel propelled by abler and more influential men than himself?

☞The English squadron dispatched to the coast of North America and the West Indies number 27 vessels, mostly propelled by steam.

Five million rounds of Minnie ball cartridges are being manufactured at Woolwich Arsenal, to be sent to Canada.

☞ Mr. James A. Peden has been confirmed by the Senate as Minister Resident at Buenos Ayres, and Robert Fitzpatrick as Secretary of Legation.

The Revolution in California.

In the earlier days of the settlement of the West and South West, before civil society had been organized in the new territories, it frequently became necessary for the pioneers themselves to institute some equitable although informal arrangement for the punishment of delinquents and the protection of life and property—hence the "linchers," originally composed of the best men of the incipient communities, and intended only to exercise their functions until their places could be taken by regular and duly constituted authorities. But the odium which now generally attaches to "lynch law" and lynching—in fact the whole train of ideas connected with the terms, shows the tendency of all such things to abuse, and the conviction in the public mind that such tendency had prevailed in these cases. Starting from a supposed necessity, lynch law has always proved itself, in the end, a terrible curse, and it is questionable whether a single instance can be shown in which the evils it has ultimately produced have not been greater than those it has redressed, or in which the irregularities to which it has given birth have not far exceeded those it has restrained.

The present state of things in San Francisco partakes somewhat of the nature of lynch law, differing from it mainly in being more dangerous than any previous illustration of that code, and also in being not simply informal, but openly revolutionary—not designed to act as a substitute for regular government in the absence of the latter, but to supersede, overthrow and trample under foot such government. Such is, in fact, the present position of California, for we presume that the San Francisco "Vigilants" have their branches, agencies and ramifications throughout the State. This Vigilant Committee may contain a great many very respectable persons, but for our own part we would rather live under any defined and known despotism than under the undefined, unknown and irresponsible despotism of self constituted rulers and judges.

The body politic may, at times, suffer under evils which are susceptible of cure by violent means, but this is very doubtful, even as an original proposition, and still more so when viewed in connection with the effects of such violent means in producing worse evils than those supposed to be remedied. It is at least certain that the evils to be thus remedied must be of the most patent character, almost like killing a mad dog—there must be no possibility of mistake about them. And even in instances of this kind, where self-constituted authorities undertake to act for the punishment of a known crime or the removal of a known evil, they are apt, while their hand is in, to continue the reformatory process, by putting down what may seem to them evils, or what may not square with their notions, prejudices or interests, and thus insensibly, as it were, a reign of terror is introduced, under which no man is free, under which no law is respected but the will of the terrorists.

The vigilance men in San Francisco may all be saints,—perhaps they are, but the fact that men set themselves up for "unco guid," is no certain assurance that they are so much better than their neighbours; and, indeed, it would appear to us that such assumptions ought to weigh in the adverse scale.

Casey, Cora, Sullivan and some others are or were great scamps, and their being put out of the way is a good thing, but is it not dearly purchased at the price of a total subversion of the social order and political system of a whole State, an overt rebellion against the laws and the constitution, amounting to revolution as it stands, and pointing to ultimate disunion and anarchy, if not just now, at some early day; for the example just set has shown how easily the State authorities can be overthrown and a despotism of committees set up, and the example thus set will be improved upon.

☞ We notice by the last Fayetteville Carolinian that Mr. Yates has sold out the balance of his interest in that paper to Mr. Johnson, who has been a copartner and editor for some months past. Mr. Johnson is now sole editor and proprietor. The Carolinian has for many years been an efficient advocate of Democratic principles, and in his connection with it, Mr. Yates has displayed qualities which have secured for him the confidence and respect of his party. Under Mr. Johnson's management we feel assured that the paper will continue to deserve and retain the standing it already possesses. What Mr. Yates' plans are we do not know. We trust that he will meet with the fullest success in any business in which he may engage.

☞We presume there will be some warm times shortly in the House of Representatives. The Kanzas Investigating Committee has got back to Washington, and the majority, consisting of Messrs. Sherman and Howard, Free Soilers, made their report yesterday, or will make it to-day. Mr. Oliver of Missouri, will make a minority report. There will, inevitably be great clashing in the reports and in the speeches of members. The Republicans will endeavour to keep the matter open for purposes of agitation.

FRUIT.—Mr. Fentress of Greensboro', who is down here selling some of his fine fruit, has laid on our table some delicious looking Apricots to which we will pay our respects after the Journal gets to press

☞The nett amount of U. S. funds subject to draft on the 23rd ult., was $20,609,244 37. Amount in deposit at Wilmington, N. C., $21,521 55; subject to draft $12,643 02.

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been delivered since our last report:—

By NASH, C. J. In Drew v. Clemmons, in equity, from Brunswick, dismissing the bill. Also, in Clemmons v. Drew, in equity, from Brunswick, directing a decree for plaintiff. Also, Owens v. Champlain, from Currituck, declaring there is error; dismissing the motion.

By PEARSON, J. In Haughton v. Benbury, in equity, from Chowan. Also, in Jessup v. Johnson, Cumberland, affirming the judgment. Also, in Barwick v. Wood, from Lenoir, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Bell v. Herrington, from Washington, awarding *a venire de novo*. Also, in Register v. Bordeaux, from Brunswick, affirming the judgment. Also, in Loften v. Aldridge, from Lenoir, awarding a *venire de novo.*

K. N. Rulers in California.

NEW YORK, June 28.—By the Illinois just arrived it is stated that the interest of the State bonds of California is not being paid. The cause is the government has changed hands since the last semi-annual interest was paid, having passed from the Democratic party to the K. N. who do not know even sufficient to lead them to pay regular interest in so important a matter as public credit, which seems sure to suffer in their hands.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.—The Texas has arrived from Vera Cruz with advices to the 22d inst. Considerable uneasiness was felt in Mexico with regard to Spanish movements. The Spanish Minister had left for Havana. Mexico, however, talks largely.

Mayor of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 27.—Thomas Carroll (democrat) is elected Mayor of Memphis by a majority of 391.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—The Louisville Journal has the following nonchalant paragraph:

We learn that a shooting affair came off at Lake Providence about a week ago. A man named Jones shot a man named Patterson, mistaking him for one Pennington. Patterson after being shot twice, one of the balls lodging in his breast, drew a pistol shooting Jones, when the latter begged his pardon, saying he had mistaken his man. Patterson generously accepted the apology. His wounds are not mortal.

Celebration Fourth July.

The Day will be opened by ringing of bells and display of flags from all public places and shipping. National salute under supervision of Col. W. C. HOWARD.

The procession will be formed at 8 o'clock, A. M., on Market Street, the right resting on Second Street, and proceed down Market to Front, thence up Front and Princess Streets to the Court House.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Wilmington Light Infantry,
German Volunteers,
Rifle Cadets,
Officers of Militia,
Field officers 30th Regiment.
Staff officers 3rd Brigade,
Major General and Staff, 6th Division,
Hook and Ladder Company,
Howard Engine Company,
Go-ahead Engine Company,
Fire Department,
Masonic Fraternity,
Independent Order Odd-Fellows,
Independent Order Rechabites,
Sons of Temperance,
Thalian Association,
Committee of Arrangements,
Orator and Readers,
The Rev. Clergy,
Soldiers of the Revolution,
Soldiers of the War 1812,
Soldiers of the Mexican War,
Civil officers of the Town,
His Honor the Mayor and Commissioners of the Town,
Commissioners of Navigation,
Officers of the General Government,
Foreign Consuls.
Officers of the Revenue Service.
Masters of Vessels and Seamen.
Teachers of Schools and Pupils.
Corps Editorial.
Citizens and Strangers.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS AT COURT HOUSE.
Music.
Prayer by Rev. T. Page Ricaud.
Reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration by
T. W. Brown, Jr.
Music.
Reading of the National Declaration by
Fred. S. Moore.
Music.
Oration by F. D. Poisson.
Music.
Prayer by Rev. T. P. Ricaud.
Benediction.

☞ Negroes will not be admitted into the Court House.
Maj E. G. MEARES, Chief Marshal.
D. S. COWAN, }
WM. H. HALL, } Assistant Marshals.

Later from Havana—Cholera and Yellow Fever Prevailing.

CHARLESTON, June 27.—The steamer Isabel, Captain Rollins, from Havana, with dates to the 25th, has arrived. The cholera and yellow fever was prevailing on the Island. Sugar has advanced another real; molasses scarce and firm, with an advancing tendancy.

Key West dates to the 25th says the U. S. steamer frigate Merrimac was to leave next day for Boston. Her European trip had been abandoned, as her machinery cannot be repaired without docking the vessel. The steamer Susquehanna was also to sail on the 26th for Maderia and the Mediterranean. The steamer Fulton sailed on the 24th for Norfolk.

The frigate Potomac was to sail on the 26th for Portugal.

The ship Katahdin was ashore at Long Key, loaded with tobacco, from New Orleans for Rio. She was dismasted, and had been abandoned. A brig was ashore at Conch reef—name unknown. A ship was also reported ashore on the Sanbrese.

The Isabel is detained on the quarantine, owing to the sickness at Havana.

The Illinois has arrived at New York with upwards of $2,250,000 in gold.

The Sierra Nevada, over due from Nicaragua, had not arrived from San Francisco. On her arrival, she will be immediately telegraphed to load with troops for Walker. The papers are full of revolutionary affairs.

The place of execution of Casey and Cora was surrounded by 2,000 men with bayonets. The Vigilance Commitee have arrested several ballot-box stuffers and desperadoes. They had also obtained a fraudulent ballot box, which was most ingeniously constructed. The most astounding election frauds are being developed.

On the 2d June the opponents of the Vigilance Committee held a mass meeting in the plaza, after first warning the friends of the Committee to keep away. The meeting was composed of about 2,000 persons. Much confusion ensued, but no violence was manifested. The meeting passed resolutions calling upon the people to resist the Committee.—Judge Terry issued a habeas corpus for the delivery of persons in the hands of the Committee. The writs were resisted. The Governor had declared the country in a state of insurrection, and had authorized the General of the second division to levy an army to preserve peace. This did not alarm the Committee, they having 5,000 men fully equipped, drilled and organized, ready for immediate action and under competent officers.

Men, money and munitions of war were pouring in from all parts of the State, and it was confidently believed that the Governor's efforts would be unavailing.

The volunteer militia were disbanded to prevent their being called on. It was expected, however that twelve hundred men would soon be enrolled under the orders of the Governor. An extra session of the Legislature had been demanded, but the committee deny having any thing to do with the petition. The San Francisco *Herald* is the only paper opposed to the revolutionists. It says that the Governor's call for recruits is largely and generally responded to; that on the 4th of June fifteen hundred men were enrolled, and new companies were forming.

The San Francisco markets were dull, money was tight.

Nothing important had recently taken place on the Isthmus.

From Kansas—The Fight Between the Missourians and U. S. Troops.

CHICAGO, June 27.—By advices from Kansas we learn that the party of Missourians, before reported dispersed on the 19th inst., by the troops under Col. Sumner, consisted of eighty well armed men. At first they showed fight, but at the first volley from Col. Sumner's troops they made a rapid retreat, throwing away their arms and accoutrements.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, July 1st.—Advices from Lawrence to the 28th ult., announce the arrival of five men from Tecumseh, where they had been held prisoners for some time, having, with others, been captured by the U. S. Dragoons near Ossawatamie. They were kept chained nearly four weeks, when they were brought before Judge Gates, who discharged them, nothing being found against them. Three of the party were, however, detained, namely: Mr. Patridge, John Brown, Jr., and Mr. Williams. The two later being members of the Free State Legislature. Brown and Williams were indicted for treason and Patridge for conspiracy.

More Free State Men Disarmed.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Forty-four Worcester men on their way to Kansas, were disarmed on board the steamer Sultan, near Lexington, by two hundred Suthernors, in a manner similar to that in which the Chicago party were served. Sixty Sharp's rifles were taken, and the company was detained prisoners. It is reported also that a company from Ottawa, Illinois, were treated similarly.

The residents of the river towns have determined not to allow any Northern emigrants to enter Kansas.

A letter in the St. Louis Democrat charges Governor Price with having sent twelve cannon and twenty-two boxes of muskets from the arsenal to Dr. Stringfellow to assist him in the conquest of Kansas.

Kansas Emigrants Returning.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—The Chicago company of Kansas emigrants, who were at Lexington, arrived here on Saturday on their return home.

BEAUTIFUL FLAG.—Mr. E. A. Gibbs has just finished a United States silk flag, manufactured by order of the young ladies of Wilmington, N. C. and intended to be presented to the Rifle Cadets, a young and active military company of that city. It is 8½ feet in length, made of superior quality flag silk, one side of the field having on it, in gilt work, the United States coat of arms, with the words: "Rifle Cadets organised November 27th, 1855." The revers contains, in Jefferies best style, 31 gilt stars, in a circular form with the words; "Presented to the Rifle Cadets by the Young Ladies of Wilmington, N. C., July 4th 1856.' The trimmings are of the most elaborate kind, consisting of bullion fringe with massive gold bullion cards and tassels, the staff finely polished, with a solid silver plate bearing the name of the company and presentation by the ladies, being altogether a beautiful specimen of the stars and stripes, and reflecting much credit on the manufacturer.—*Baltimore Sun 2d inst.*

The London Times on the Dismissal of Mr. Crampton.

The London *Times* of Saturday closes a leading article as follows:

"President Pierce has dismissed our representative with the utmost possible civility and in the entire confidence that we shall not be offended. We can, if we please, do the same. We can let Mr. Dallas return to the United States with the assurance that we have no ill will to them, and only regret that they have put a wrong construction on our conduct. *Mutatis mutandis,* there is not a word in the communication reported from Washington that may not be returned in the most cordial spirit. Of course, we would very much rather that the controversy advanced step by step nearer to a solution. But it is the American government that tells us that our minister and consuls have become disagreeable to them through their connextion with a disagreeable affair.—Mr. Dallas is personally an agreeable man, but he has been made the channel of the intelligence that Mr. Crampton and the consuls have been dismissed. This, of course, must make his presence painful to this country. Such might be the logical mode of replying to the last move of the American side. That move has been made with much art and the reply should be made with not less. These are the two courses open to our government, and we presume it to be anxiously engaged in the choice between them."

THE MORNING POST'S VIEWS.

The London *Morning Post,* which is regarded as an official journal, says:

"We maintain that neither this country nor Mr. Crampton, in his capacity of representative of this country, has done anything to justify this extreme measure, and we cannot, consistantly with what is due either to the country or to Mr. Crampton, consent to accept a specific and direct insult, for the sake of a pretended equivalent in the shape of the concession of an arbitration on the Central American question, which is a matter standing entirely upon its own merits and totally unconnected with Mr. Crampton or with any acts imputed to him. Under these circumstances, there is but one course which the country can expect from Her Majesty's government—*the dismissal of Mr. Crampton must be followed by the dismissal of Mr. Dallas.*

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Southern Abolitionism.

A great deal has been said of late years, Messrs. Editors, in the public prints and on the hustings, about *Anti-Nebraskaism* or Black Republicanism—which I suppose is one of the developments of old-fashioned abolitionism. Many a Southern nerve has shuddered in fear, lest this invading foe would ere long pollute our firesides and deprive us of our homes and rights. And while the distant mutterings of the storm have now and then been echoing on the Northern horizon, some have quaked and looked for the dreaded catastrophe. This thunder had never harmed them—this storm would never have reached them—had Southern men been true to themselves and to their own interests. Had we no Southern abolitionists in our midst, we might still recline under our "vine and fig tree," and though our enemies might "molest" they should not "make us afraid." Internal foes are all we have cause to fear, so far as we are immediately concerned. While we have been making great exertions to pass the *Nebraska and Kansas* bill, and have succeeded in obtaining our rights, and are now excited and alarmed lest this bill should be repealed, a body of Northern abolitionists, aided by Southern anti-slavery men, have been for years quietly and insidiously carrying out principles, as much at war with Southern rights, and as much subversive of slavery as the Wilmot Proviso, or any other scheme which gives a Northern man rights which are withheld from Southern men. I refer to what is called the *Mechanic Union,* an association of various trades, whose operation extends over Virginia, and possibly other Southern States. The main design of this society is to prevent the employment of slave labor in some of the mechanic arts, such, for instance, as Moulding and Iron manufacture. As I have understood, from one of its members, every man who has served his apprenticeship, *is bound, by solemn oath,* not to work in any establishment where slave labor is employed. Should any moulder, whether a member of the Union or not, consent to work with a slave, or rather in a shop where a slave is employed, he is placed under the ban of proscription, and is actually liable to personal violence, unless he leaves the premises. Now, sirs, what is this but Black Republicanism practically carried out in our very midst? Is it not rank abolitionism in another of its developments, spawned in New England and hatched in Southern States? It is not the false fire bell, which you know the fanatic delights in, that he may gloat over the terror they inspire, but it is living, practical abolitionism, in a worse shape than the New York Tribune, which our laws declare incendiary. It is, therefore, to be feared.

You pass shops daily, on your streets, where these principles are at work, overlooked (it is hoped) or sanctioned by the proprietors. I hope, for consistency's sake, you have been ignorant of their existence. Now, sirs, if it is the right of Southern men to remove to new territories on fair terms, and to enjoy equal rights, on what principle can Southern men be forced to employ their labor only in restricted limits? If they submit to this in one instance, where will they be free? If we submit tamely to be ousted out of one kind of employment by this spirit of Southern abolitionism, where can we hope to walk untrammelled, when the leaven has fully worked? You know that fanaticism is progressive—it, like the "horse leech never cries enough." After restricting our labor in this channel—after saying another and another trade shall be sacred from the touch of polluted slavery, we must be forced at last to basely surrender, because slavery has become a burden too heavy to be borne, or take the fatal plunge, like the Indian-hunted buffalo, to destroy ourselves to get rid of our pursuers. Depend upon it, sirs, you who stand upon the watch-towers to herald the coming of the foe, if you only watch the distant enemy, and heed not the assassin who lurks in darkness, you are not doing your whole duty, if you shut your eyes to evils such as these. When an enemy approaches with open front; or, which we hear the booming of his approaching cannon, we all can see, we all can hear, we all, who are patriots, and lovers of home and our nearest and dearest, will be ready and waiting to meet the invader—but, when incendiary and dangerous associations are secretly undermining the foundations of society; when no one gives the alarm, the canker will secretly corrode, the poision will instill, until, when the contest day comes at last, the Trojan horse will be within our walls, the arms of Samson will be pinioned while he is asleep in the Delilah like lap of false security.

Several years since, your city boasted of a Southern Rights Association, whose object was the promotion of Southern commerce and manufactures. It was gotten up, doubtless, for good purposes, and as its friend, I am sorry it did not achieve more for Southern industry. But could the object of that Association have been fully carried out, so far as manufactures are concerned, what advantage would have accrued to Southern labor? If Southern labor be excluded from manufacturing, what would we still be doing but supporting and aiding Southern abolitionists—the only Abolitionists which will ever pollute our firesides? As I would rather fight an open than a secret enemy, upon the same ground I would rather encourage a Northern manufacturer than a Southern one who permits this Mechanic Union to go unrebuked in his establishment—because the one is distant and open, other at home and insidious. I for one, though heretofore studiously endeavoring to encourage home manufactures as much as possible, will hereafter give all my patronage, little though it be, to open enemies, if enemies they are, rather than to men whose principles of action are calculated to ruin Southern interests.

A SOUTHERN MAN.

A gentleman writing to the Florindian, from Fernandina, speaks thus flatteringly of the progress of the Fernandinia Road:

The Railroad from Fernandina to Cedar Keys is progressing finely. There are thirty miles graded. The marsh between Amelia Island and the main land is piled and ready for the iron. The draw bridge was finished on the 3d inst., on which day a steamer passed through the draw. The bridge is 123 feet in length, and is so perfectly balanced that one man can turn it. It is a beautiful piece of mechanism. All the swamps in this country, as far as the Duval road to Alligator, will be bridged in less than three months from this time. The work is progressing rapidly. The iron for the first ten miles is daily expected—was purchased in New York; that for the next twenty is engaged in England, and will be here in the Fall.

We have had copious rains, and the crops look well. The health of the country is good.

The Claims of Mr. Buchanan.

In considering the claims of Mr. Buchanan to the support of the South, it is manifestly proper to look to the sentiments he *now* entertains and the position he *now* occupies, rather than to those sentiments and that position which characterized him at other times and under other circumstances. It is true we cannot, with propriety, wholly ignore or overlook the antecedents of a public man, inasmuch as they usually serve as a fair index to his character; but it is equally true that these ought not *of themselves* to fix on him the seal of condemnation. If he exhibits redeeming qualities, or afterwards, under the pressure of circumstances, modifies or changes the views he once held, he is surely on that account alone not the less entitled to our confidence.

Thus it is now, to a certain extent, with the present nominee of the Democratic party. It cannot be denied that, in his past career as a public man, Mr. Buchanan has given expression to views of a Free-soil character; but it is, also, undeniable that generally he has shown a disposition to accord justice equally to all sections of the country, and has ever been found in strong opposition to the views and ends of the Abolition party of his own section. The question, however, is *not* whether Mr. B. has ever been committed to views not acceptable to us, but rather *what are his principles at this time—what his position now?* This, we submit, is the point, and to this let his opponents adhere. Let them not search the musty records of the past to convict him, when the developments of the present confute those old witnesses, "Let the dead past bury the dead." The "living present" is ours, and let us act in it. Whatever Mr. B. may have been, we have reason to believe that *now* he is true to us.

Is he objected to because of the charge that he is a *Federalist?* Let this portion of the platform he has endorsed answer:

1. That the Federal Government is one of liberal powers, derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the Government, and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the Constitution does not confer upon the General Government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the Constitution does not confer authority upon the Federal Government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just or expedient.

* * * * *

6. That Congress has no power to charter a National Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of our country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and will of the people; and that the results of Democratic legislation in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrate to practical men of all parties their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

Is the South urged to repudiate him because of his being a *high tariff man?* Read the following, to which he is committed:

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government, and for gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

Is he accused of not being a *State Rights man?* Here is his creed on this subject:

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1792 and 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature in 1799—that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out on their obvious meaning and import.

Finally, is it contended that Mr. B. is not reliable *in view of our great question of African slavery?* Observe the principles and views to which, at least, he stands pledged:

9. That Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that all such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the Abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing on this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures settled by Congress, the act for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor included; which act being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed, or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress, or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

* * * * * *

Resolved, That claiming fellowship with and desiring the co-operation of all who regard the preservation of the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue, and repudiating all sectional parties and platforms concerning domestic slavery, which seek to embroil the States and incite to treason and armed resistance to law in the Territories, and whose avowed purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, the American Democracy recognize and adopt the principles contained in the organic laws establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, as embodying the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question, upon which the great national idea of the people of this whole country can repose in its determined conservation of the Union; non-interference by Congress with slavery in States and Territories; that this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, confirmed by both the Democratic and Whig parties in national conventions, ratified by the people in the election of 1852, and rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; that by the uniform application of this Democratic principle to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without domestic slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of *all the States* will be preserved intact, the original compacts of the Constitution maintained inviolate, and the perpetuation and expansion of this Union insured to its utmost capacity of embracing, in peace and harmony, every future American State that may be constituted or annexed with a republican form of government.

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly expressed will of the majority of actual residents; and whenever the number of their inhabitants, justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States.

Mr. Buchanan, then, we contend, is fairly entitled to our support, not only on account of his personal characteristics of sound judgment, great integrity and unaffected dignity, but because of the principles to which he stands committed as an honorable man, and to which his character forbids the belief that he will prove unfaithful as a President. Let him be elevated to this high office, and his past career assures us that he will abide by the Constitution of his country, that he will prove an impartial executive, and secure confidence in his administration both at home and abroad.

THE PRICE PAID.—The Hreald has suddenly dropped the appellation of "nigger worshippers" to the black republicans, and, in obedience to the mandate of its purchasers, now calls a convention of sixteen Northern States, met to war on the South, to deprive it of its rights under the Constitution, "National Republicans." If mercenary infamy ever went further, we have failed to know when it occurred. Webb sold himself to the United States Bank for $54,391 41. Bennett has been conciliated by the enemies of our free and Democratic institutions, probably for about an equal sum, fixed as a mortgage on Mariposa lands! So much for the influence of a venal press in destroying our liberties, and turning over our land to all the horrors of negro equality and universal amalgamation.—*New York Day Book.*

A grand outpouring of the Democracy, took place in Washington, D. C., on the 18th inst,, to ratify the nomination of Buchanan and Breckinridge. It is estimated that from fifteen to twenty thousand persons were present on the occasion, and great enthusiasm marked the entire proceedings. Among the letters witten to the Committee on Invitation, we find the following reply from our fellow-citizen, Hon. James C. Dobbin:

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication in which you advise me that you have been appointed a committee to invite my "attendance and co-operation at a grand meeting of the friends of Buchanan and Breckinridge, to be deld under the auspices of the Jackson Democratic Association, on Tuesday evening the 17th instant."

Considerations and circumstances, which I need not obtrude upon you, forbid my being present at, and participating in, the proceedings of your joyous and patriotic meeting. I cordially respond to your earnest enthusiasm in "behalf of the noble principles and candidates of the democracy," and feel assured that all good democrats will generously and magnanimously forget past preferences, and bravely embark in the contest to elevate the two eminent statesmen selected as our standard bearers. The crisis is a momentous one. In this struggle are largely involved not merely great principles, but, as I solemnly believe, the existence of our glorious Union. The demon of sectionalism and disunion, which but a few years ago could scarce lift its head to be driven back by the stern rebukes of a united public sentiment, now walks at large, defiant and fearless.—The dissolution of the Union, and the most practicable mode of peacefully effecting it, are the daily themes of familiar conversation. The good men—the true lovers of our great country—in the North and in the South, should now, if ever, reflect upon the mighty issues before them, and rally to save the republic from the dangers which imperil it.

Thanking you for the kind spirit of your note of invitation, I beg you, gentlemen, to accept assurances of my high respect J. C. DOBBIN.

JONAH D. HOOVER, Esq, and others, Committee on Invitations, &c.

From Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.

Progressive Growth of Cities.

"WESTWARD THE STAR OF EMPIRE TAKES ITS WAY."

London is now the greatest concentration of human power the world has ever known. Will its supremacy be permanent? or will it, like its predecessors, be eclipsed by western rivals?

New Yorkers do not doubt, and, indeed, have no reason to doubt, that their city, now numbering little more than one-third of the population of London, will, within the next fifty years, be greater than the metropolis of the British Empire.

New York, with her immediate dependencies, numbers about 900,000. Since 1790 she has established a law of growth which doubles her population once in fifteen years. If this law continues to operate, she may be expected to possess 1,800,000 in 1871; 3,600,000 in 1886; and 7,200,000 in 1901. If twenty years be allowed New York as her future period of duplication, she would still overtake London by the end of fifty years. London may then have five millions; New York will almost certainly have more than that number.

Will the star of Empire become stationary at New York?

The interior plain of North America has within itself more means to sustain a dense population in civilized comfort than any other region of the world. The star of empire cannot be arrested in its western course before it reaches this plain. Its most promising city at present is Chicago. The law of its growth since 1840 seems to be a duplication within four years. In 1840 it numbered 4,479. In June of this year it will contain 88,000 At the same rate of increase carried forward, it would overtake New York within twenty years. If six years be allowed for each future duplication, Chicago would overtake New York in thirty-three years. If the growth of Chicago should in future be measured by a duplication of every seven years, it would contain 5,622,000 in forty-two years.

In 1901, forty-five years from this time, the central plain, including the Canadas, will contain about eighty millions of people. Its chief city may be reasonably expected to contain about one-tenth of this population. Before the end of this century the cities and towns of the central plain will contain, with their suburbs, not less than half of the entire population; that is to say, forty millions. How these millions shall be apportioned among the cities of that day is a subject for curious speculation.

Some twenty-eight years ago it was predicted by the writer that one or more interior cities of North America would, within fifty years, become larger than New Orleans, and ultimately second only to New York. Cincinnati and St. Louis were then believed to be the favored points. About sixteen years ago canals and railways gave indications of their ability to transfer the seats of commerce of the interior plain from the river to the lake borders. It was then confidently asserted that the greatest cities would grow up at Chicago, Toledo, and other commercial points on the great lakes.

To most men, at that time, the idea that any lake city west of Buffalo, could become larger than that chief receptacle of lake commerce, seemed as preposterous as did the opinion, a dozen years earlier, that New Orleans could be rivalled by Cincinnati. To him it appeared as certain as the movement of time, that Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland and some other commercial points on the lakes, would become greater than Buffalo. Chicago leads the procession, having passed Buffalo the present year. Cleveland and Detroit are to follow next, to be succeeded by Toledo, which will certainly pass these, and be only second to Chicago, if indeed she becomes not a successful rival of that city in the long race for supremacy.

Between 1840 and 1850 the chief cities of the central plain, taken together, increased at the annual rate of 11 per cent compounded. This rate was much exceeded by the most flourishing. St. Louis had an average annual increase of 18 per cent; Chicago of over 20 per cent; and Milwaukie of 26 per cent.—Since 1850, for six years to June, 1856, Chicago has continued to increase at the average rate of 20 per cent compounded yearly. Toledo has a little exceeded that rate. Detroit and Cleveland have had a like annual increase of 16 per cent. Of the Canadian cities of the plain, no one, except perhaps Montreal, can claim to be numbered among the future great marts of the world.

ONE OF THE PRINTERS.—Mr. Barnes, one of the Proprietors of this paper left this city Thursday last, to visit his friends and relatives in a distant State, and view again the scenes of his early manhood, after an absence of sixteen years. He came to this city in October, 1840, and took a situation as journeyman in this office; and from that time to this he has never left his post; stepping from journeyman to foreman, and then Proprietor. He has never lost a day from his duties by sickness or pleasure, during the sixteen years—always to be found at his post, from early dawn to a late hour of the night. A great number of apprentices have learned their trade under him, and he did not consider that his duty was done by them, unless they could put up, in good order, 1200 ems per hour—do any kind of a job, on hand or power press, and keep sober. One of his apprentices, after serving out his time, and entering the world on his "own hook," as a "jour," often met with dissipated and worthless printers, who made every effort to seduce him into their practices—was asked by one of them where he learned his trade; he had never met with such a sober printer before, and wanted to know where he was trained. The "jour" replied, "I learned my trade with a man who always tried to impress on his apprentices two important points of success—industry to get a good trade, and sobriety to make it profitable." The State printing, just finished at this office, has been done mostly by young men who learned their trade under Mr. B; and we doubt very much whether any other four men, could be found, who would do the same amount of work, in the same time, without getting "on a bust," several times during the progress of the work.

We hope our associate may find in this temporary release from his arduous labors, both pleasure and bodily improvement.—*Federal Union.*

The Colorado, which was launched at Norfork on Thursday of last week, is the last of the six new steam frigates ordered by Government, the other having been launched at different periods. The following is a statement of their relative lengths, measured from fore side of rabbit of stem to aft side of forward stern post, on a line of twelve feet above the lower edge of the rabbit of the keel:

Minnesota	264 feet	8½	inches
Wabash	262 "	4	"
Merrimack	255 "	9	"
Roanoke	263 "	8¼	"
Clorado	263 "	8¼	"
Niagara	315 "	—	"

Four Days Later from Europe—Mr. Dallas not to be Dismissed—The North American at Quebec.

QUEBEC June 30.—The Canadian screw steamship America, from Liverpool on the 18th inst., arrived at this port this evening, with four days later intelligence from Europe.

The news by the North American is of a highly important character. Mr. Dallas is not to be dismissed, and the difficulties between the United States and Great Britain will probably be amicably settled.

Lord Clarendon stated in reply to Lord Derby, in the House of Lords, *that it is not the intention of the government to advise the Queen to suspend diplomatic relations with America.*

The announcement was loudly cheered.

Lord Derby expressed his satisfaction with regard to the announcement made by the government, but regarded the government's course as humiliating, and an acknowledgment of error.

Lord Clarendon appealed to the House not to join Lord Derdy in pressing the question.

The subject then dropped.

The funds rose in consequence of Lord Clarendon's statement. Consols for money at 94¼a94⅝.

The Liverpool cotton market was active on Monday, the 16th, and sales made on that day of 12,000 bales, of which 5,000 were on speculation, at prices about ⅛d. higher. On Tuesday the market became dull, and prices receded from the advance of the previous day, closing at the rates of the previous Friday, with sales of only 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs continued improving. Flour and wheat were each a trifle higher, and corn had advanced 1s. per quarter. Western canal flour was quoted at 35s., and Philadelphia 36s.a37s. Red wheat, 10s. 3d.

Manchester advices are favorable.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CANADA.
Four Days Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, July 1.—The steamer Canada from Liverpool with dates to the 21st arrived here this evening.

The news generally speaking is unimportant.

The excitement in England consequent upon Mr. Crampton's arrival out had speedily subsided. Mr. Dallas had not been dismissed and would not be.

The recruiting business was regarded as definitely settled, and hopes were freely interchanged that the Central American question would soon be also.

Mr. Buchanan's nomination for the Presidency had made but little stir.

Peace meetings and the adoption of friendly addresses to America were abundant.

Mr. Balie's motion in the House of commons respecting the American difficulties, and in which it was supposed Lord Palmerston's ministry would be defeated and resign, had been withdrawn.

A rumor prevailed that Great Britain would send no minister to Washington during the administration of President Pierce. This was, however, merely a rumor.

The British Ship Resolute.

The New York Journal of Commerce has some timely and appropriate remarks in regard to the joint resolution offered by Mr. Mason in the Senate, and unanimously adopted by that body, authorising an appropriation of forty thousand dollars in order to purchase the ship Resolute, a national vessel of Great Britain, deserted in the Arctic seas, and found a derelict in Baffin's bay by some whalemen, and carried into New London Connecticut. In the course of its remarks the Journal says:

"The British government, probably perceiving that there would be some embarrassment about the litigation, and anxious, doubtless, to have as few causes of irritation between the two countries as possible, informed the Secretary of State that the Resolute having been recovered from the Arctic seas and navigated from Baffin's bay to New London, Connecticut, by the skill and exertions of Captain Buddington and the crew of the George Henry, the Lords of the Admiralty, as the best mark of the sense they entertain of Captain Budding's conduct, will waive their right to the vessel, and leave her to Captain Buddington's entire disposal, or, if he should prefer giving her up to her Majesty's consul at Boston, the consul will be instructed to sell the vessel and distribute the proceeds of the sale to the salvors. This noble and generous act on the part of the British government was communicated to the salvors by Mr. Marcy, but we learn that no election has been made between the two propositions—that is to say, the entire acceptance of the vessel, or the sum she should bring when sold, on the suggestion of these gentlemen in this country who have been most connected with the enterprise designed for the rescue of Sir John Franklin. The alternative of accepting the proceeds rather than the vessel was offered, we suppose, to enable the British government to obtain this valued relic in the most quiet and acceptable manner.

"The outlay of the British government in Arctic explorations on the two coasts of this continent vastly exceeds our own, but yet we have received in oil and bone, from the neighborhood of Behring's Straits, between twenty and thirty millions of dollars—an advantage which our hardy seamen owe in great part to the exertions of Great Britain in extending her discoveries in that quarter. But the occasion on which the Resolute was sent to the Arctic seas, more than any other cause, would seem to require from us, not only that no advantage should be taken in our tribunals or by our people of the legal rights resulting from salvage, but that every duty of hospitality should be gracefully exhibited in the case of vessels engaged in such a service, and cast upon our jurisdiction by the perils of the sea. She should be sent to her Majesty in complete order, as an expression of the sense which this country entertains of the noble efforts and sacrifices made to rescue Sir John Franklin, and in the extension of Arctic discoveries. Interchanges of national civilities of this character between England and the United States tend much more than does their agreement in matters of more serious importance to unite the two countries in the bonds of fellowship. Many a heart in England has beat with gratitude for that noble act on the part of individuals in the United States which sent the Advance and the Rescue to search for an intrepid British officer supposed at the time to be alive in the Arctic regions."

ON SUCH SUBJECTS THE TESTIMONY OF WOMEN SHOULD BE CONCLUSIVE.

NEW YORK, August 2, 1852.

☞ Mrs. Clute, of No. 272 Second street, believing her child, about three years old to be troubled with worms, purchased one bottle of **Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge,** and gave it two teaspoonfull, which had the effect of causing the child to discharge a large number of worms.—The child is now enjoying good health. We would advise all parents who suspect their children to be troubled with worms to lose no time, but immediately purchase and administer Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge. It will cure.—The money will be refunded in all cases where it does not give satisfaction.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS July 1.—1wd&w

THE GREAT RUSSIAN REMEDY.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

☞ "Every mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."

Redding's Russia Salve.

It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Fever Sores, Ulcers, Itch, Scald Head, Nettle Rash, Bunions, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Sties, Festers, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds, it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of articles growing in that country—and the proprietors have letters from all classes, clergymen, physicians, sea captains, nurses, and others who have used it themselves, and recommend it to others. Redding's Russia Salve is put up in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a disabled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. PRICE, 25 CENTS A BOX. Sold at all the stores in town or country, or may be ordered of any wholesale druggist. REDDING & CO., Proprietors.

Agent for Wilmington, N. C.—S. W. WHITAKER.

Feb. 26.174&—26-6m.

THE TRIUMPH COMPLETE.

Another perfect cure of Epilepsy by Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills.

DURANTS NECK, PERQUIMAN'S Co., N. C., OCT. 1st.1855.

DR. HANCE—Dear Sir:—Having been afflicted with falling fits for some years past, I determined to give your Pills a trial (advertisement of which I saw in some of the papers,) and continued to use them for some months, until I was entirely cured. I believe them to be a first rate article; and since I have used them, I have not had one attack, and am now in the enjoyment of good health.

I am, very respectfully,
Yours, &c., JONATHAN J. JACOBS.

P. S. The Pills were recommended to me by Mr. Nathan Newby, of this county, to whose address you sent them.

Those Pills, besides curing Epilepsy, are a specific for all modifications of nervous disease. Price $3 per box; two boxes for $5; twelve boxes for $24. Persons enclosing a remittance will have the Pills sent them through the mail, on its receipt. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, No. 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., to whom orders from all parts of the Union must be addressed.

July 1st—1wd&w

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" It will remove *tan, pimples*, and *freckles* from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rup the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only Fifty Cents. FETRIDGE & Co., proprietors. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by S. W. WHITAKER, Agent.

Feb 19th, 1856 141-6m

BLANK WARRANTS.

We have on hand a large lot of BLANK WARRANTS, with blank Judgment, Stay and Execution, on the back, printed on the best paper. These blanks have been got up in the best style, and will be sold at our usual price, for cash

May 13. FULTON & PRICE.

TO THE VOTERS OF ONSLOW COUNTY.

The undersigned respectfully offers himself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Onslow County, and solicits your suffrages at the approaching election in August next. M. L. F. REDD.

May 23.—38-te

A CARD.—The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of New Hanuver County.

July 2, 1856. d&wte* JOHN COWAN.

☞ The undersigned respectfully announces himself a Candidate for the office of Sheriff, of New Hanover County.

JOHN L. HOLMES.

June 17th, 1856 242-te

☞ The subscriber respectfully announces himself to his fellow-citizens of the County of New Hanover as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, and trusts that his efforts to discharge faithfully and acceptably the duties of the office will secure to him a continuation of their suffrages.

E. D. HALL.

March 11, 1856—159-te] Her. and Com. copy.

LADIES—Do you intend leaving town this Summer?—There is no greater convenience in travelling than a *roomy Trunk*, adapted to your partictular use. Should you need a Trunk or Hat case, call and see the new lot received per Schr. "L. P. Smith," Saturday, at Scott & Baldwin's

June 31. CITY CLOTHING STORE.

JAS. L. CORBETT,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. [July 4, 1856.—44-6m

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP of PEARSALL & GRADY is this day dissolved by mutural consent, all persons indebted to the firm will settle the same with John D Pearsall; and all debts against the firm will be settled by John D. Pearsall.

J. D. PEARSALL.
June 30, 1856. A. T. GRADY.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest of said firm, will continue the busines on his own account. Thankful for the favors conferred upon the firm he hopes to receive a continuance of the same. J. D. PLARSALL.

July 4, 1856—44-4t

LOST OR MISLAID.

PERSONALLY APPEARED BEFORE ME THIS day, D. A. McMillan, and maketh oath, that he has lost or mislaid a certain note of hand, made payable to him, by T. J. Russ for seventeen dollars and 72 cents, ($17 72) with interest one day after date, and dated Nov. 4th, 1854.

D. A. McMILLAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of June, 1855. D. L. McMILLAN, J. P.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE FOREWARNED AGAINST trading for the above named note, and the maker from paying the same to any person except myself.

D. A. McMILLAN.

June 28th, 1856 44-1t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PUBLIC sale, on Thursday the 7th day of August next, at Long Creek Bridge, if not disposed off at private sale before, three tracts of Land, as follows: one tract lying on the west side of Moore's Creek, containing 320 acres, 150 acres of which is good low lands. A part of said low land is already cultivated; one tract lying on the East side, and near the mouth of Moore's Creek, containing 220 acres, and the other lying between Crossway Creek and Black River, containing 600 acres, is well timbered with swampt timber.

Terms easy, and will be made known on day of sale. For further particulars apply to A. J. MOTT.

July 4, 1856.—44-1t

FRESH ARRIVALS.

PER STEAMER SOUTHERNER, from Fayetteville, 45 bbls. SUPERFINE FLOUR, fresh and good. Low for cash. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO.,

July 4th No. 11, North Water St.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Onslow County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1856.

ROSCOE BARRUS vs. JOHN R. YOUNG.

Original Attachment levied on Negro Girl APLIS, aged eight years.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case—John R. Young—is a non-resident of the State aforesaid, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks consecutively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said John R. Young to make his personal appearance before our next Court, to be held for the county of Onslow, at Jacksonvile, on the 1st Monday of September next, and then and there to answer and replevy, otherwise the case will be heard exparte as to him and judgment final rendered accordingly.

WITNESS, Jasper Etheridge, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1856

July 4, 1856—44-6w. JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.

Printer's fee, $5 62½

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Onslow County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1856.

WILLIAM FOY vs. JOHN R. YOUNG.

Original Attachment Levied on Negro Boy JOE, aged 23 years.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case—John R. Young—is a non-resident of the State aforesaid, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks consecutively in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said John R. Young to make his personal appearance before our next Court to be held for the county of Onslow, at Jacksonville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there to answer and replevy, otherwise the case will be heard exparte as to him and judgment final rendered accordingly.

WITNESS, Jasper Etheridge, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1856

July 5, 1856—44-6w. JASPER ETHERIDGE, Clerk.

Printer's fee, $5 62½.

NOTICE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT THE COURT HOUSE in the town of Kenansville, on Tuesday of July Court, THIRTEEN OF THE MOST VALUABLE LOTS in Carolina City, for the purpose of settling the debts of C. I. Oates, where I am bound as surety. Also some articles of Furniture and a small lot of other property in the town of Wilmington, of which a few days notice will be given, unless further indulgence is given by the parties to whom this may concern. C. C. OATES.

June 13th, 1856 41-ts

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH, WITH or without Hook or Line; for one dollar. Direct your letters to FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., BOX NO. 81.

June 27, 1856—43-5t.

DENTAL PRACTICE

HAS FOR FIFTEEN years been exclusively attended to by the subscriber.

Our treatment is such, that the teeth are put in a state of life preservation, and free from pain.

After much study, invention and practice, we have attained to the very difficult art of stopping with gold, the decayed cells in the crowns of teeth, so solid and beautiful that the initials of the name may be engraved on them.

If practice gives skill and art, then perhaps, we can extract a tooth as easy and carefully as the case admits.

Particular attention is given to removing Tartar from, and polishing the teeth, that they are much benefited and elegant.

Those who may prefer upper front artificial pivot teeth, which are more beautiful, comfortable and healthy than artificial teeth on plates, we will be happy to wait upon.

Persons who may wish to retain their teeth, so that they can properly masticate and taste food, and be free from pain, will do well to give us an early call.

We have, and still shall elicit the commendations of our patrons. K. SPENCER.

June 11, 1856.—[237-3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF JONES & FOYLES WAS DISSOLved on the 5th inst., by the death of W. B. Jones.

In order to meet the demands, it is necessary that all persons indebted to the late firm should come forward and pay up immediately.

I also offer for sale, the entire stock of GROCERIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, and one of the finest assortments of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS and WINES, to be found in this place.

To any person wishing to engage in a business of the kind it offers an inducement rarely found in Wilmington.

D. M. FOYLES,
June 9th, 1856 Surviving Partner.

CONTEMPLATING A CHANGE IN THE CHARACter of my business, and which I am desirous of effecting without delay, I now offer for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, at a SMALL per centage on cost, my present Stock of Goods, consisting, in part, of:—Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Pork, Beef, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Fish, Candles, Soap, Starch, Liquors, Wines, Ale, Porter, Pickles, Vinegar, Molasses, Candies, Crackers, Saleratus, Yeast, Pepper, Mustard, Salt, Spices, Snuff, Glue, Paints, Oils, Nails, Powder, Shot, Lead, Plaster, Cement, Hair, Spades, Shovels, Wheel-barrows, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Kegs, Matches, Demijohns, Bungs, Paper, Pumps, &c., &c., &c.

The attention of dealers and consumers is respectfully solicited, as the articles enumerated will be disposed of on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

May 13th, 1856. GEORGE HOUSTON.

DIED.

At her residence, in Sampson county, on the 30th June last, Mrs. SERENA COX, daughter of the late Seth Ward of Onslow county, N. C., in the 81st year of her age.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

June 26. Schr. Bennet Flanner, Applegit, from N York, to B. Blanner, with mdze.

Schr Boston, McCurdy, from New York, to T C Worth, with mdze.

Schr J S Wilson, Beardsley, from New York, to J R Blossom, with mdze.

Schr Edward Stanly, Pugh, from Hyde county, to master, with corn.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutloh & Elliott.

27. U S mail steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A H VanBokkelen.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, from Beatty's Bridge, to George Harriss, with naval stores.

June 27—Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Cooper, from New York to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr. Standard, Hudson, from New York, to T. C. Worth.

Steamer James R. Grist, Williams, from Fayetteville, to J. S. Banks.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Simpson, from Shallotte, to Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

28.—Schr. M. Y. Davis, Robinson, from Boston, to G. W. Davis; with mdze.

June 28.—Schr. Enchantress, Jayne, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Barque Azalia, Davis, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. John, Burton, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Marine, Powell, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

29.—Schr. C. C. Stratton, Holton, from Philadelphia for Savannah, put in for repairs, with bowsprit sprung, foremast carried away, and leaky. To Geo. Harriss.

30.—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

June 30—Brig Annandale, Hewes, from Camden, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with lime.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

July 1—Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to D. A. Lamont; with naval stores.

July 1—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

2—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

July 2.—Schr. A. F. Howe, Wyman, from Newburyport, Mass., to Wm. M. Harriss; with hay, &c.

Schr. Araminta, Marshall, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

CLEARED.

June 26—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Ned, Zoll, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Brig L. T. Knight, Griffin, for Cardenas, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber.

27—Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

June 28.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

June 28—Brig Reveille, Thompson, for West Indies, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber and shingles.

U. S mail steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

30—Schr. Matron, Taylor, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores,

Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c.

Schr Moonlight, Rogers, for Baltimore, by Dickinson, DeRosset & Cowan; with lumber.

Schr John A Stanly, Simmons, for New York, by Jno. A. Stanly; with naval stores.

July 1—Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

July 1—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

2—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

July 2—Schr. Julia Fox, Leaning, for New York, by Wm. M. Harriss; with naval stores

Brig A. G. Washburn, Davis, for Port au Prince, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber and shingles.

3—Brig L. R. Palmer, Herriman, for West Indies, by Peirce & Dudley; with lumber, shingles, &c.

Schr. J. S. Wilson, Beardsley, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores.

Schr. David Faust, Robbins, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. J H Flanner, Thompson, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

TOPSAIL MALE ACADEMY.

THE FALL SESSION of this institution will commence on Wednesday, the 9th July next, under the charge of Mr. W. J. McKERRALL, whose services have been secured for the ensuing academic year. This school is pleasantly situated in an intelligent and highly moral neighborhood, at the terminus of the Wilmington and Topsail Sound Plankroad, within two hours ride of Wilmington.

The course of instruction embraces all the studies, classical and mathematical, neccessary to prepare the student for a University course, in addition to the English studies usually taught in schools of high grades. After a trial of three sessions, the Trustees of the school feel fully justified in recommending Mr. McKerrall to the public as a diligent and able instructor of youth, and an exeellent disciplinarian.—Such is their appreciation of his high qualifications as a teacher, that they are now employing him at a salary which actually exceeds the income of the school, and requires as a consequence, to be made up in part by assessed contributions. Under these circumstances they feel that no apology is needed for appealing to the public for a generous support.

The accommodations for board are ample, the Trustees having gone to great expense in erecting a large and commodious boarding house, expressly for the use of the school.

It is under the management of Dr. J. L. S. Beckwith with whom the principal of the school boards and exercises a supervision over such of the students as may be placed there under his care.

The ensuing session will begin on the 9th July, and will end on the 26th November. Terms per session of five months as follows:

English branches, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c.	$15
Ancient Languages, and higher Mathematics	25
Board, including fuel and washing	50

Students will be charged from the time of *entrance* to the close of the session, except in cases of protracted sickness.

Reports of the deportment and progress of each student will be furnished to parents and guardians at about the middle and at the end of each session.

For further particulars apply to J. M. FOY,
Scott's Hill P. O., New Hanover Co.

June 31, 1856—253-44-3td&w.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my HOUSE AND LOT situated on the corner of Seventh and Walnut streets. The House is large and comfortable, five large Rooms, four fire places,—with all necessary out-buildings; a large Kitchen with two fire places,—Stables, Carriage House, Store Room, &c.—all new and complete, just finished. The Lot is large—99 feet front, running back 150 feet—corner Lot, with a good new fence, painted complete. The location is high and pleasant, good water, and a good neighborhood. The premises are ornamented with shade Trees. Payments made easy. Apply to E. HANSLEY.

July 2, 1855—[255-tf.

NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST MADE TO me, on the 19th of June, by Isham Peterson, for purposes therein specified, I shall expose at public sale in the town of Striklandsville, N. C., on Saturday, the 30th day of July, the following property, viz: ONE HOUSE AND LOT OF LAND, situated in the town of Stricklandsville, and known as the Carolina Saloon. Also, TWO HORSES, ONE CARRIAGE, ONE WAGGON and HARNESS, ONE DOUBLE SET OF HARNESS, ONE BUGGY HARNESS. Also, his interest, (if any) in all other property he may possess, known to me.

A credit of six months will be given, bond with undoubted security will be required.

L. A. MERRIMAN, Trustee.

July 2, 1856.—255-ts—44-ts

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THOSE SAWS stamped J. M. ROBINSON are manufactured of the finest quality Cast Steel, by the very best workmen. They are tempered by Sylvester's Patent Tempering Machine; (which tempers more evenly, and renders the blade stiffer to the guage of plate than any other aparatus,) and ground on Southwell's Patent Saw Grinding Machine; the only machine that will grind a Circular Saw perfectly true. For sale by

July 1, 1856. J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

P S.—Saws of every kind made to order.

CAPE FEAR HOTEL, SMITHVILLE, N. C.

OUR IMPROVEMENTS are now completed, and we are prepared, in every way, for the accommodation of regular or transient boarders. FISHING, BATHING, &c.

TERMS $30 to $35 per month, according to rooms; $10 per week; $2 per day. Children and servants half-price—Deduction made for families.

A. J. & G. W. GALLOWAY.

June 21.—246-1m—43-1m.

Fayetteville Observer and Goldsboro' Tribune copy one month and send bill to this office.

JUST RECEIVED.

TWENTY-FIVE bbls. Superfine FLOUR;
30 boxes Colgate's Pale SOAP;
Fresh lot of MESS BEEF and PICKLED TONGUES;
40 boxes Adamantine and Sperm CANDLES;
20 bbls. assorted CRACKERS;
23 boxes " "

ALSO a lot of *extra Butter Crackers* in tin cans, and *Abernethy* and *Maple Biscuit*, "*something new*" and "*very extra*," for sale by WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND,

June 18. No. 20 Market street.

THIS DAY.

HANDSOME MANTILLAS, at - - - - $3 00
Handsome Mantillas, at - - - - 4 00
Handsome Mantillas, at - - - - 5 00
Handsome Mantillas, at - - - - 6 00

June 14. HEDRICK & RYAN.

MOLASSES.

249 HHDS. AND 7 TIERCES OF PRIME NEW crop Cardenas MOLASSES, now landing from brig Ellen Hayden, direct from Cardenas. For sale by

June 14 J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

BUTTER.

6 KEGS NEW GOSHEN BUTTER, just received and for sale by McCALEB & BUNTING,

June 28th. 32 North Water street.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb	23 @ 25
BEEF CATTLE,	
℔ 100 lbs	5 00 @ 6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M	6 00 @12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.	
Tallow	16 @ 17
Adamantine	30 @ 32
Sperm	35 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.	
Java	17 @ 18
Laguavra	13 @ 14
Rio	12 @ 13½
St Domingo	12 @ 13
COTTON, ℔ lb	00 @ 10½
CORN MEAL,	
℔ bush	70 @ 75
DOMESTICS,	
Sheeting, ℔ yd	7½ @ 8
Yarn, ℔ lb	17 @ 17½
EGGS, ℔ doz	18 @ 20
EMPTY BARRELS, each,	
Spts. Turp	1 60 @ 2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb	40 @ 45
FISH, ℔ bbl	
Mullets	0 00 @ 0 00
Mac'rc., No 1	00@22 00
do. No. 2	00@10 00
do. No. 3	5 50@ 6 50
do. No. 4	0 00@ 0 00
Herrings, East	4 00@ 4 50
Dry Cod,	
℔ cwt	4 50 @ 5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,	
Family	7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine	6 75 @ 7 00
Fine	6 25 @ 6 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.	
Corn	55 @ 00
Oats	00 @ 38
WhiteBeans	1 75 @ 2 00
Pease, Cow	87½ @ 90
Rice, rough	0 00 @ 0 00
do., clean,	
℔ lb	3¾ @ 4
PEA NUTS	0 00 @ 0 00
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.	
Eastern	1 25 @ 0 00
N. River	65 @ 70
N.Carolina	0 00 @ 0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.	
English, ass'd	4½ @ 00
American, ref	5½ @ 00
do. sheer	0 @ 00
do. hoop	0 @ 7
Swede	5½ @ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl	85 @ 1 25
LIQUORS, ℔ gall (domestic.)	
Whiskey	33 @ 35
N. E. Rum	00 @ 55
Gin	50 @ 55
Brandy	50 @ 60
do. Apple	50 @ 55
do. Peach	75 @ 85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)	
Floor.B'ds	8 75 @ 9 00
Wide do.	6 50 @ 7 00
Scantling	0 00 @ 4 50
MOLASSES, per gallon.	
Cuba	38 @ 40
Muscovado	00 @ 00
NAILS, ℔ lb.	
Cut	4¾ @ 5
Wrought	10 @ 12½

NAVAL STORES,	
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.	
Virgin(new)	0 00 @ 2 75
Yellow dip	0 00 @ 2 30
Hard	0 00 @ 1 30
Tar, ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 1 20
do., in order	1 40 @ 1 50
Pitch..do.	1 45 @ 1 50
Rosin, No.1,	1 75 @ 3 50
do. No.2,	1 20 @ 1 30
do. No.3,	1 00 @ 1 10
Sp'ts Turp.,	
℔ gallon	00 @ 34½
Varnish, ℔ gal,	26 @ 30
OILS, ℔ gallon.	
Sperm	2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled	1 15 @ 1 25
Whale	95 @ 1 10
POTATOES,	
Sweet, ℔ bush	00 @ 00
Irish, do.	70 @ 75
do. ℔ bbl	0 00 @ 0 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.	
N. C. Bacon,	
Hams	14 @ 15
Middlings	12 @ 13
Shoulders	11½ @ 12
Hog round.	13 @ 14
Western Bacon,	
Middlings	00 @ none
Shoulders	10½ @ 11
N. C. Lard	13 @ 14
West'n do.	12½ @ 13
Butter	24 @ 26
Cheese	00 @ 00
Pork, Mess, ℔	
bbl	22 00 @22 50
do. Prime	00 00 @00 00
Beef, Mess	16 00 @18 00
do. Fulton	
Market.	00 00 @00 00
POULTRY.	
Chickens, live	15 @ 40
do. dead	00 @ 00
Turkeys, live	75 @ 1 00
do. dead, lb	00 @ 00
SALT,	
Alum ℔ bush	00 @ 50
Liverpool ℔ sack,	
ground	1 00 @ 1 25
do. fine	0 00 @ 2 90
SUGARS, ℔ lb.	
Porto Rico	9¾ @ 10½
New Orleans	0 @ 0
Muscovado	7½ @ 9
Loaf & crush	12 @ 12½
Clarified and	
Granulated	11 @ 12½
SOAP, ℔ lb	5 @ 8
SHINGLES, ℔ M.	
Contract	4 50 @ 5 50
Common	0 00 @ 2 50
STAVES, ℔ M.	
W. O. Bbl	15 00 @16 00
R. O. Hhd.	12 00 @16 00
Ash Head'g	00 00 @13 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.	
Shipping	0 00 @00 00
Mill, prime	6 50 @ 8 00
do. inferior to	
ordinary	3 00 @ 5 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb	10 @ 11

NOTE. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, coopcrage, &c.;—say on Lumber 80 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 15 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore...1	pr ct. prem.	Philadelphia 1	pr ct. prem
New York,..1	" "	Virginia.... ½	" "
Boston......1	" "	Charleston...¼	" "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, per barrel	$ 00	a	$ 45
Rosin and Tar, do	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do	00	a	65
Flour, do	00	a	35
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	00	a	16
Cotton, per bale	0 00	a	1 25
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot		a	6
Flaxseed, per bushel	00	a	8
Ground Peas, per bushel	6	a	0
Lumber, per M	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do	60	a	70
Ground Peas, per bushel	0	a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	5 00	a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot	0	a	8
Rice per 100 lbs			16
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel	45	a	50
Spirits Turpentine, do	0 00	a	75
Lumber, per M	8 00	a	10 00
Peanuts, ℔ bushel	00		8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel	00		9
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	@	1 75

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 3RD, 1856.

TURPENTINE—Since our review of Thursday last the market has ruled firm, with a steady demand for shipping and distilling purposes, and parcels have been readily taken at quotations in our table below—per bbl. of 280 lbs. There is little or none arriving from above tide-way, and the receipts are confined principally to small parcels per rail road and coasting vessels. The transactions for the week just ended foot up 2,316 bbls., viz:

	Bbls.	New Vir.	Old Vir.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	300	$2 75	$1 84	$2 30	$1 30
Friday	812	2 75	1 84	2 30	1 30
Saturday	290	2 75	1 84	2 30	1 30
Monday	345	2 75	1 84	2 30	1 30
Tuesday	569	2 75	1 84	2 30	1 30

None offering this morning, and no sales.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market has ruled about the same as noted in our last, with sales during the week at 34 @34½ cents per gallon—closing at highest figure. This morning sales have been made at 34½ cents, at which sellers generally are firm in holding. The week's transactions foot up 2,489 bbls., viz:

Thursday	660 bbls.	at 34 cents per gallon.
Do	125	" " 34½ " " "
Friday	100	" " 34½ " " "
Do	100	" " 34 " " "
Saturday	252	" " 34½ " " "
Do	334	" " 34 " " "
Monday	80	" " 34 " " "
Tuesday	300	" " 34 " " "
Wednesday	538	" " 34½ " " "

ROSIN—The market has ruled quiet for all grades during the past week, and the transactions have been confined almost exclusively to Common at a shade decline on previous figures. There is a fair stock in first hands, and market dull at quotations. The sales reach only 2,357 bbls., as follows:

Friday	500 bbls.	at $1 10 for large size bbls.
Saturday	1,627	" " 1 07½@1 10 " " " "
Monday	500	" " 1 10 " " " "
Tuesday	230	" " 1 05 " " " "

No. 1 is in fair stock, and market quiet. Sale of only two or three small lot at $1 87½, $3 25, $3 50 a $3 75 per bbl. Nothing done in No. 2.

TAR—Has ruled inactive since our last, and on Monday gave way 5 cents. The receipts have been confined to small parcels, and the sales for the week foot up only 225 bbls., viz:

Friday	145 bbls.	at $1 25 per bbl.
Saturday	32	" " 1 25 " "
Monday	48	" 1 20@1 25 " "

BEEF CATTLE, &c.—There is considerable demand from butchers' for beeves, and owing to the small quantity received for some time past, the supply is extremely light.—None brought in during the past week; grass fatted would sell quick at 5½ cents per lb. SHEEP are also in demand; no arrivals and supply light. We quote at $1 50 a $2 per head, according to quality.

COFFEE—There is a fair supply of most descriptions on market, and nothing doing except in the retail way. See table for store rates, as in quantity and quality.

COTTON—We note the sale of only a small parcel (on Thursday) at 10½ cents per lb. for good middling. There is a fair demand from buyers and parcels would sell readily;—no receipts and none on market.

CORN MEAL—Remains in moderate stock, and sells slowly at 70 cents per bushel, in quantities to suit.

EMPTY BARRELS—In Spirits Turpentine barrels we have no material change to make. The stock on market is light, and a moderate demand exists. We note sales of several parcels at $1 65 a $1 75 for second hand, as in quality, and $1 75 a $1 87½ for new—cash and time

FISH—Sale a few days since from store of 85 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel at $5 50 per bbl., 90 days. See table for prices of other descriptions.

FLOUR—The market for this article ruled rather dull in the early part of the week, with sales on Thursday last o Wilmington and Fayetteville brands at $5 50 for cross, $6 for fine, and $6 50 per bbl. for superfine;—since then it has somewhat revived, and small sales have been made at an advance of 25@50 cents—closing with more firmness on the part of holders. The receipts continue limited, and there is only a small stock of all grades on market;—but very little of *family* brand in store. See table.

GRAIN—The market for CORN remains about the same.—The demand is limited, and we note a fair stock in dealers hands. The receipts for the past week comprise only one cargo of 1,400 bushels which sold at 55 cents per bushel.——OATS.—In the absence of receipts we have no sales to report. Full supply in store, and market dull. See table for last sales.——PEAS—*Cow* arrive sparingly, and are in fair demand; stock light. A lot of 50 bushels received a day or two since and sold at 87½ cents per bushel ——RICE—There is a moderate supply of *clean* in store, and the price has receded a shade. We note sales from store in the small way at 3¾@4 cents per lb., according to quality. No transactions in the *rough* article.

HAY.—The receipts of Northern make for several weeks past have been quite large, and there is now a heavy supply in dealers hands. Since our last we notice sales of about 400 bales at 65@70 cents per 100 lbs., cash. No receipts of Eastern; nominal at quotations. See table.

LIME.—There is a heavy stock on market, with very little demand existing. See table for store rates, as in quality. A cargo of 1400 casks received Tuesday and taken by a dealer at 85 cents per cask, 90 days.

MOLASSES.—No late receipts of Cuba, and stock in first hands has been considerably reduced. Sales from wharf at 38 @ 40 cents per gallon, as in quantity.

POTATOES.—Irish are brought in pretty freely, and sell from carts at 70@75 cents per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—In N. C. cured BACON there has been little or nothing done since our last review. We notice an active demand from retailers, but as there is none in first hands, we are consequently without sales. Parcels would sell quick at our quotations. See table. For *Western* cured we note a fair demand, and the price of shoulders has advanced;—few or no *middlings* on market. Small sales from store at 10½ @11 cents per lb. for shoulders, as in quantity. The stock is very light, and prices have a further upward tendency ——LARD.—The receipts of N. C. make continue limited, and the market rules firm with a fair demand for retailing purposes. Small sales from store at 13@13½ cents in bbls., and 14 cents per lb. in kegs. The market is almost if not entirely bare of Western.——PORK.—The receipts of Northern Mess continue quite small; the supply on market is exceedingly light, being confined mostly to small parcels in retailors hands, and the price has advanced on last week's quotations. Small sales from store at $22@22 50 per bbl., as in quantity and quality.

SALT—Nothing doing in either Liverpool sack or Alum. The former is in full stock, and sells in the retail way at $1 20 a $1 25 per sack; last sale from vessel was at $1. The latter is in small stock, though fully fair for the demand, and retails at 50 cents per bushel.

SHINGLES—But little has been done during the past week. A few small boat loads brought in and sold at quotations, as in quality. See table.

TIMBER—Receipts light, and market dull. Sales for the week of 8 a 10 rafts at prices ranging within classified figurs. See table.

FREIGHTS—Produce arrives sparingly, and the amount offering for coastwise shipment is only about sufficient for the vessels now here. We refer to our table for last rates paid.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF EXPORTS

From the port of Wilmington, N. C., compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, for the second quarter of 1856—compared with the second quarter of 1855, ending 30th June of each year:

ARTICLES.	1855 Coastwise	1855 Foreign.	1856 Coastwise	1856 Foreign.
Spts. Turp. bbls.	26,455	103	23,626	318
Do 5 gal. cans..	...	....	...	....
Crude Turp. bbls.	29,634	8,611	9,158	5,288
Rosin.......do.	118,870	1,138	121,438	2,960
Tar.........do.	22,544	1,810	23,992	4,847
Pitch.......do.	2,838	772	3,157	1,564
Timber, P. P., ft.	65,675	81,825	163,307	152,000
Lumber..do..do	3,666,072	2,176,081	4,216,059	2,558,187
Shingles	....	1,329,100	43,549	2,041,500
Staves	7,653	12,474	8,000	5,000
Ground Peas, or Pea-nuts, bu..	8,436	....	8,922	....
Flour...... bbls.	2,177	....	301	247
Cotton.....bales.	6,462	....	3,223	....
Do. Sheeting.do.	511	....	455	....
Do. Yarn....do.	236	....	465	....
Do. Waste...do.	54	....	16	....
Do. Warp....do.	....	....	52	....
Paper, news, b'dls	1,274	....	594	....
Rice, rough, bu	23,805	....	33,442	....
Do. clean, casks	247	18	265	88
Wool, bales	15		14	

MISCELLANEOUS—COASTWISE.

Wheat, 1,606 bushels	Rags, 11 bales
Flaxseed, 357 do.	Liquor, 11 bbls.
Varnish, 10 bbls.	Molasses, 393 hhds., 6 tcs
Old Copper, 3 boxs., 2 kegs, 16 hhds	Soap Stone, 422 bbls., 2 tons.
	Old Iron, 86 tons
Camphine, 3 bbls.	Hides, 2,529. Eggs, 5 bbls.
Empty bbls., 54; do. kegs, 182	Dried Fruit, 104 bags, 12 boxes, 109 bbls., 6 hhds
Tobacco, 29 boxes	Juniper Wood, 217 cords.
Bacon, 3 hhds.	Beeswax, 2 bags, 10 bbls 2 hhd
Copper Ore, 230 bb's.	Salt, 1,000 bushels
Fur, 4 bags, 12 box., 10 hhds.	Pipes, 2 bbls
Leather, 33 rolls	Bolts, 4,500
Mdze., 79 boxes, 37 bbls 5 hhds	Candles, 97 boxes
Reeds, 171 bundles	Axes, 4 boxes Snuff, 6 bbls.
Domestics, 4 bales	Skins, 16 bundles.

FOREIGN.

Empty hhds., 173	Beans, 20 bushels
Corn meal, 30 bushels	Masts, 179.
Varnish, 29 bbls	Corn, 250 bushels.

CHARLESTON, July 1.—Cotton—Former prices have been fully sustained. The sales to-day, which reached very nearly 1,000 bales, may be classed as follows, viz: 13 bales at 9⅞; 16 at 10; 25 at 10½; 304 at 11¼; 57 at 11⅜; 200 at 11⅝, and 354 bales at 12 cents.

NEW YORK, July 1st.—Cotton is dull, sales to-day of 600 bales. Flour is firm, sales of straight State at 5 55 a $6 01, good Ohio at 5 90 a $6 35, and mixed to good standard Southern at 6 70 a $7 10. Wheat is improving, sales at $1 80 for Southern white. Corn is firm, sales at 56 cents for mixed. Pork is improving, sales at $20 37½ for Mess.—Beef is firm, sales at $12 for repacked Chicago. Lard is firm, sales at 12 cents. Whiskey is dull, sales at 29½ cents for Ohio. Coffee is dull, sales at 11¼ cents for Rio. Sugar is firm, sales at 8⅞ cents for Cuba. Molasses is firm, sales at 42 cts. for Cuba. Spirits Turpentine is dull, sales of 100 bbls. at 37½ cents. Rosin is firm, sales of 4000 bbls. Rice is firm, sales of 400 bbls. Freights are firm.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—The sales of Cotton to-day comprised 1200 bales at previous rates. The better qualities are scarce, and the lower grades neglected. Mess Pork is firm and worth $21 per bbl. Exchange on London rules at 109⅞.

BALTIMORE, July 1.—Flour firm, with an upward tendency. Sales of 1500 bbls at $6¼, and good at $6 37. Wheat firm. Corn better. White at 56@59; yellow 53@58.

NEWBERN, June 25.—Turpentine: Dip $2 60, Scrape $1 60. Tar: $1 10@1 20, very little coming in. Bacon: Hog round, 11½ to 12½, hams 12 to 13c. Lard: 11 to 12 cts. Cotton: 9c., none coming in. Clay Peas: 50 cents. Meal: 70 cents. Corn: $2 35.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 26.—Bacon 12@12½ cts. Beeswax 24@00. Coffee Rio 13@14; Laguira 14@15; St. Domingo 00@. Cotton, fair to good 10½@11; ord. to good mid. 9½@10. Feathers 35@40. Flour, family $6 50@0 00; Superfine $6 00@0 00; Fine $5 50@0 00; Scratched $5 00@0 00. Grain, Corn 75@00; Wheat $1 10@1 20; Oats 40@00; Peas 75@80; Rye 75 @00 00. Hides—Dry 10@00; Green 4@5. Lard, 12@00. Salt—Liverpool, (Sack) $1 50@1 60.

No change to notice since Monday's issue. Turpentine—Virgin dip $2 15, yellow $1 80, scrape 85 cents; Spirits 30.

European Markets per Steamer Asia.

The commercial advices are as follows:

Cotton.—Prices have declined ⅛, chiefly for fair qualities. New Orleans fair, 6⅞; middling, 6 1-16; Mobile fair, 6⅝; middling, 6 1-16; Upland fair, 6⅝; middling, 6 1-16. The market closed firm. The Manchester market also closed firm.

Breadstuffs—Prices are firm but transactions moderate.—Flour—Western canal 30 a 33s. 6d. Good Ohio 35s. 6d a 37s. 6d. Corn—The market is firm and prices have advanced 6d a 10s. for the week. White 30 a 31s. 6d.; yellow and mixed 29s. 6d.

Provisions—Beef is dull, but prices are unchanged with a limited business doing at former rates. Pork—The market is dull. Bacon.—Prices are unchanged, with a moderate business at previous rates. Lard is unchanged in every respect. The market is bare. Sales on the spot at 60s a 63s., and to arrive at 51s a 54s.

Produce—Spirits Turpentine 32s 3d; Rosin—common is unchanged, with an active business at 4s 6d. Rice—prices are higher; sales at 25s 6d. Sugar has advanced 6d. Coffee is firm.

Iron.—The market is firm.

Money Market.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased. United States stocks have declined.

Consols for account 95⅛ a 95¼. The money market is easier.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—Thirteen hundred bales of Cotton were sold to-day. The market was stiff but unchanged. The sales during the week comprised 5750 bales. The receipts during the week were 4500 bales, and the total increase as compared with last year 504,000. The sales of Coffee during the week were 5500 bags and the stock on hand 37,000 bags. The quotaions were from 11 a 11¼ cents per lb.

CHARLESTON, June 27.—Cotton.—The transactions to day were limited to 454 bales at extremes ranging from 10¾ to 11⅞c. We have no change to notice in prices.

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Cotton—The sales to exporters amount to 2,800 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) reached 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators, the market closing steady. New Orleans fair 6⅞; middling 6 3-16; Mobile firm 6⅝; middling 6 16; uplands firm 6⅝; middling 6.

Breadstuffs.—Flour is a trifle higher and in good request, at an advance of 6d. a 1s. on the finer qualities. Western Canal 30s a 33s 6d; Philadelphia 34s 6d a 36s; good Ohio and straight Baltimore 35s 6d a 38s Messrs Brown & Shipley and other authorities report great difference in the quantity of Flour, and quotations are uncertain.

Wheat has advanced 2d, with a fair consumptive inquiry. Red 9s 9d a 10s 9d; white 10s 6d a 11s 3d. Corn is in active speculative demand at an advance of 1s a 1s 6d. There are more buyers than sellers. Mixed and yellow 30s 6d a 31s; white 31s 6d a 32s 6d—the market closing quiet at these quotations.

The weater has been rainy, but the accounts from the agricultural districts are generally favorable.

Provisions.—Beef and Pork are unchanged, with a limited business at previous rates. Bacon—the market is unchanged—holders are holding back for higher prices. Lard—The market is unchanged. The article continue scarce, with sales at 61s Arrivals would cause a heavy decline. Tallow is firm—Sales of North American at 47s 6d a 48s.

MONEY MARKET, LONDON, June 20.—The money market is unchanged, but slightly more active. Gold arrives freely and the Bullion in the Bank has increased £370,000. Consols for money are not quoted, but on account are quoted at 94½ a 94⅝.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Mary Rothwell, deceased, at the June Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Brunswick, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. H. ROTHWELL, Executor.

June 4, 1856.—[231-d&w-tf.

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!

$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots,

IN THE GOLD REGION OF VIRGINIA, (Culpeper Co.) to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 17th of September, 1856, for the benefit of Port Royal Female Academy. Subscriptions *only ten dollars each*; one half down, the rest on the delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked. The most ample security will be given for the *faithful performance* of contracts and promises.

☞ MORE AGENTS ARE WANTED to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per month. Advertising will be done for every Agent where possible. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Carolina Co., Va.

June 23rd, 1856 247

MESS PORK—21 bbls. City Mess Pork, just received and for sale by McCALEB & BUNTING.

July 2, 1856.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1856.

Gov. Bragg's Appointments.

Gov. Bragg will address his fellow citizens at

Jacksonville, Onslow county,		July 1st.
Trenton, Jones	"	" 2nd
Kinston, Lenoir	"	" 3rd
Snow Hill, Greene	"	" 4th
Wilson, Wilson	"	" 5th
Tarboro', Edgecombe	"	" 7th
Warsaw, Duplin	"	" 9th
Wilmington, New Hanover county,		" 10th
Upper Town Creek Bridge, Brunswick county,		" 11th
Whiteville, Columbus county,		" 12th
Elizabethtown, Bladen	"	" 14th

Mr. Gilmer will also speak at the above times and places, with the exception of Tarboro' and perhaps Warsaw. Mr. G. has different appointments for the 7th and 8th.

Appointments.

The Democratic candidates for the Legislature in New Hanover County will address their fellow-citizens of the County at the following times and places, viz:

Federal Point,	Wednesday,	9th July.	
Masonboro',	Thursday,	10th	"
Middle Sound,	Friday,	11th	"
Sandy Run,	Saturday,	12th	"
Holly Shelter,	Monday,	14th	"
South Washington,	Saturday,	19th	"
Rocky Point,	Monday,	21st	"
Upper Black River,	Wednesday,	23rd	"
Piney Woods,	Friday,	25th	"
Long Creek,	Saturday,	26th	"
Caintuck,	Monday,	28th	"
Lower Black River,	Wednesday,	30th	"
Wilmington,	Tuesday,	5th August.	

The Foreign News.

The advices from the other side of the Atlantic intimate that public attention in England is, to a great extent, engrossed by the discussion of American affairs, by which is meant, we suppose, the probability of peace or war with America. On this side, the items of foreign news most early sought for, are those having reference to the same subject—the relations between this country and Great Britain. What course the British government will pursue on receiving the official intimation of the dismissal of Crampton, is warmly canvassed and still remains a matter for speculation, which even the "four days later" by the Asia do not solve. That the English press is savage we know, but that amounts to little. John Bull don't like this country, all the humbug to the contrary notwithstanding. He never did like it since he lost it, and it is a pleasure to him to read and to hear good savage abuse of it; and his papers, especially those published within the sound of "Bow Bells," accommodate him in this amiable little weakness. That honest John's hostility does not often go beyond abuse is not from any increase of his love to us, but from a powerful and deeply moving sympathy with himself. He feels that this most precious person, himself, would be deprived of his best trade, would suffer from a vacuity in the abdominal regions, known as hunger, and would, in fact pay too dear for his whistle. Still, even these considerations may not always be suficient to prevent a breach of the peace, especially where the comparatively defenceless state of one party, might invite the blows of another, fully armed and equipped; and it is certainly a matter well worthy of consideration by our people and government that an immense British force is now concentrating on our coasts, and the fact of such concentration is boastfully proclaimed in the London papers, not even excepting the semi-official Post, apparently with a view of operating upon the settlement of the matters now at issue between the two Countries, or of being in a position to pounce upon American commerce at the earliest moment. Explanations will, no doubt be demanded by the government of the United States.

☞We have the "Knickerbocker" and "Putnam's" for July. They seem to be good numbers, and pleasant summer reading. Putnam's is at Whitaker's; Mr. J. H. Rothwell is agent for the Knickerbocker. Three dollars per annum; 25 cents per number.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held here yesterday morning, over the body of a colored man, the property of F. J. Lord, Esq , who came to his death the night before by falling from the platform of a steam Pile-Driver. upon which it would appear that he had gone to sleep, with a view of keeping cool. We learn that deceased was a very valuable hand.

☞The Committee of the New York Common Council, who have Mr. Fillmore in charge, have detailed a Sub Committee to "keep Jacob Briggs in check." The Alderman is spreading himself rather too extensively.

☞Commodore Stockton accepts the nomination for the presidency tendered him by the anti-Fillmore bolters. Mr. Rayner has not yet spoken.

☞It is stated that the three "American" Journals in New Hampshire—the Concord Reporter, the special organ of Gov. Metcalf, the Manchester American, and the Portsmouth Ballot—have all declared for Fremont.

☞All military operations in Central America had been suspended on account of the sickly season.—Walker's "army" suffers severely from fever and dis-entery, and the foreign adventurers in the Costa Rican service fare equally hard. The climate and the poverty of the country are the real obstructions to its permanent conquest and occupation by men of more northern races.

It is understood that General Persifer Smith is to go to Kanzas, to take command of the United States forces stationed in that territory, for the preservation of the public peace. The selection of Gen. Smith we regard as a very excellent one. He is a good officer, and a clear, cool headed man, more so, by far, than Gen. Scott, although Scott may be, and no doubt is, the greater military man, merely as such.

Pitiful Make-Believe.

It is pretended that there will be two ati-Democratic candidates in the field for the next presidency, Messrs. Fillmore and Fremont. No such thing.—There will be a show of opposition of one faction against the other, in order to keep some of the Old Line Whigs in the traces for Fillmore, who might otherwise rally for the Cincinnati nominee. Then the black republicans hope by cunning and deception to be able to inveigle a portion of the foreign vote into the support of their "enterprising young man," if there is an outside show of antagonism on their part to the know-nothings. All this is mere gammon. They will each get their followers committed against the Democratic candidates, and then will endeavor to carry the election in favor of Fremont by a grand fusion at the eleventh hour.

Pennsylvanian.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.—The London Times of June 7th says: "The screw steam frigate Imperieuse, 51, Capt. R. B. Watson, with five dispatch gunboats, are ordered to cruise off Falmouth; after which they will proceed to the coast of America. Her majesty's ship Cossack, 21, Capt. Farnham, and the Mohawk, 6, steam dispatch gun vessel, Commander Francis Close, were officially inspected, and their crews mustered yesterday at Spithead by Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour, K. C. B., the Port Admiral, prior to their being dispatched on foreign service."

The 17th regiment arrived at Gibraltar from Balaklava on the 1st of June, and were shipped on board the Vulcan for conveyance to Quebec. A dispatch from Plymouth, (Eng.) on June 4th, says: "Orders have been received here to dispatch the Archer, 14, Capt. Heathcote, to Halifax with all possible speed. The Esk, 11, Capt. Sir R. McClure, which has been fitted for the South American station, has had her destination changed, and is now also to proceed to Halifax. It is also stated that the squadron of screw dispatch boats is after their trial trip to proceed to the same destination."

☞The National Fillmore Club of New York are having an amusing time of it. Some few days ago Mr. Van Riper, who had been somehow chosen President, got a number of the members together and he and they went over to Fremont, and represented their action as that of the club. Well, on the night of the 24th the Fillmore men rallied and took possession of the club room, drove out Van Riper, and kept his friends from speaking, after which they moved in procession to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Mr. Fillmore made them a speech and congratulated them on not allowing themselves to be sold to the enemy as had been reported.

Upon the whole it was a great time, and if alderman Briggs had only been about to talk of vermin in the White House, and assign to Mr. Fillmore the duties of a terrier in driving them out, the thing would have been complete. Upon reflection we have no doubt that Briggs meant *rats* by his allusions to vermin—or perhaps fleas, for Briggs is evidently the sort of animal to be afflicted with fleas, or other slower things, and they say people will talk of what *runs in their head*, therefore we feel certain that Briggs meant *ice* with an *l* before it. Great man Briggs.

We regret that Mr. Fillmore should have got into such crowds. We recollect the Alderman very well in connection with the case of Chief of Police Matsell, a year or so ago, and *he* made a great fool of himself then, besides doing his best to be a great knave. There are others around him not much better. The Fillmore times in New York are unparallelled since the Bill Poole excitement. The scene at the club room on the night of the 24th, as reported by the New York papers, beggars all description. It was great. Van Riper's friends saved his life by turning off the gas, and in the "noise and confusion," he escaped amid cries of "kick him!" "kill him!" "gouge him!" etc., and then the wild crowd went to the St. Nicholas and to the amount of several hundred persons kept calling upon Mr. Fillmore, until Mr. Fillmore came and told the club that he was glad they had not sold out to the enemy. He exhorted them to march forward in the cause they had undertaken—true to the Constitution, the country and the Union, and all will be well. [All this being interpreted means—go it for Fillmore and Donelson.—*They* are all the platform, Constitution, or Union that know-nothings want.]

We were too fast a little while ago. Alderman John H. Briggs was not wanting. Alderman John Briggs addressed a club that had expelled a traitor and Alderman J. H. Briggs wondered how the traitor had escaped and why the club had not killed said traitor, Van Riper.

That Mr. Fillmore is a highly respectable though very much overrated gentleman no one denies. That his party friends should make an electioneering oration over him on his arrival is natural and proper; nay, that it is right that the authorities of New York should show respect for a returning ex-President, no one disputes — at least we do not. But it is unfortunate for himself, and for the fair fame of the country, that his reception should be stained by such scenes of rowdyism — such low and vulgar abuse of the Chief Executive of the nation; such unbecoming reflections upon his political opponents and competitors. We waive all reference to distinctive party matters in this connection. The thing by and of itself is wrong.

FREMONT THUNDER.—They say that the New Jersey delegation at Philadelphia, rather hung back from Fremont, until assured that he had lived the greater part of his life on grasshopper bread and mule soup, and then they went in, under the impression, that a man so fed must be elected. What is statesmanship to grasshoppers and mule soup.

But that is not all. The Syracuse, New York, Journal, tell us that a Miss Adorabella Piggitt, the young lady who, in bloomer costume, peddles books in the cars running out of that city of cross-grained ideas, is about to take the stump for the Republican nominees. She is to be assisted by Miss Sarah Pellett, as sub-elector, we suppose.

The Richmond *Despatch* of the 26th, has a queer story of Fremont parentage, which it gives for certain on its own authority. It amounts to this:—That in the early part of the present century, there resided in Richmond a revolutionary veteran named Pryor, Col. Pryor, who lived in a long rambling house with two offices, one at each end of said house. The old fellow had the rheumatisim and felt lonely, and so took it into his head to get married to a young girl, who was foolish enough to marry him.

At the same time there lived in Richmond a small swarthy French teacher named Fremont, who rented one of Col. Pryor's offices and took his meals at the Col's table as a boarder, teaching his young wife French and other things After a while she became so great a proficient that she left Col. Pryor and went off South with Fremont, stopping a while at Norfolk but finally bringing up at Savannah or Charleston, where the Republican Candidate for the Presidency was born. It is not known whether the eloping couple got married or not. The runaway Mrs. Pryor did not get a divorce.

☞A private letter to the Editors of the *Journal*, from Washington, N. C., under date of June 24th, says:—"Yesterday Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer addressed quite a respectable assembly in the Court House of our Town; and, so far as sound argument is concerned, Gov. Bragg achieved a complete victory. He more than satisfied the most sanguine expectations of his political friends, and I think that it is a very safe calculation to set him down a gain of at least fifty in this county over the vote he received two years ago, and I don't think that a hundred would be at all extravagant.

Governor B. is in good health and spirits, but a little worn and fatigued from the effects of the exceedingly warm weather If he does as well in the west as I learn that his prospect seem to indicate that he will, his majority in the State must be quite large.

Mr. Gilmer tries to be somewhat smart and quite jokey, and generally gets around answering substantial argument by resorting to several excessively funny anecdotes, and on the whole does quite well considering the dark-lantern, Know Nothing side of the question that he endeavours to argue."

GEORGIA MADE LOCOMOTIVE.—The Rome (Ga.) Southerner in an article upon the rising fortunes of that place, says: "At the shop of the enterprising Messrs. Noble may be seen a locomotive of their own construction, which will soon be completed and placed upon the Rome Railroad. When it is considered that in no other place south of the Potomac are locomotives manufactured, Rome may surely claim at least one "speciality," and boast that while others are preaching, she is pratising home industry to some purpose."

By the way, Georgia is not the only State South of the Potomac, nor Rome the only town. They build locomotives at Richmond, and yesterday afternoon, the "Alexander McRae," a new passenger engine built wholly and exclusively at the shops of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co., in this town, made a trial trip as far as Teachey's depot, working most admirably in every particular. Her workmanship is of the best quality throughout.

The McRae weighs 19 tons, has 5 feet drivers, cuts off at half stroke, and at various times during the trial of yesterday attained a speed of 40 to 50 miles per hour.

A pleasant party of between one and two hundred persons went up on the trial excursion.

BROKE JAIL.—The Roanoke Democrat of the 25th inst, says that the two Everitts, imprisoned six months in Halifax Jail for shooting and beating Mr. McGowan, Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, broke out on the night of the 24th inst., leaving behind them the following letter. We'll bet six cents they don't come back, and six more that they don't mean to:

TO MESSERS WALKER & WM. E. LANE.

Dear Sirs:—I don't leave you in this way with any intention of to evade the law; my only reason for so doing is the condition of my wife, which you both are aware of. No man that has a wife and loves her, but wishes to be with her on such a time. Therefore, I resort to this method to be with mine—I tried all honorable means and failed. So this was the last chance left me. I do not intend to leave the State, and as soon as my wife recovers, I will return and serve my time freely. I do not wish any blame alledged to either of you, for the privileges allowed to us. If there should be any enquiry respecting where we got tools to get out—answer, they were in my hand trunk when I first come in here.—The Sheriff need not put himself to any trouble about us, for we here give him our word and honor that we will certainly return as soon as my wife gets up, and serve our time out; and if this is not satisfactory we will send him our bond and security to that effect. My father does not think his health will admit of his staying through the summer; therefore, we go and return together. We aim to return between the 15th of August and the 1st of September, We have here given our intentions and reasons for doing what we have, and I hope they will be satisfactory to all concerned.

I hope the Sheriff will take my wifes condition in consideration and not interfere with me until she recovers, and then I will certainly return. You both have treated us gentlemanly all the time, and neither of you shall ever loose anything by us Any communication will reach us at Gaston, and if Mr. Walker wishes pay for our extra meals, &c., before we return send his act to us, and we will remit him the money.

We remain your most ob't serv'ts
JOHN H. EVERITT,
S. B. EVERITT.

P. S.—Mr. Walker will please take charge of my Mattrass and hand trunk until we return.

Obediently,
J. H. EVERITT.

Fillmore and Fremont, Siamese Twins.

The supporters of Fillmore in the South will be very much puzzled to prove that he is more acceptable, in principle, than the candidate of the Black Republican party. We affirm, and we challenge any Opposition paper to contest the point, that Fillmore and Fremont occupy precisely the same position in respect to the great issue which is to determine the result of the canvass.

Every body admits that old questions of party policy are ignored for the occasion, and that the only issue before the country is presented in the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act Approval of the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and of the principle of State equality, asserted in that measure, is the test of political fidelity and of a candidate's claim to the support of the South. It is this test which distinguishes the Black Republican party from the champions of the Constitution and the Union. It is this test which determines a man's position in respect to the legal safeguards of slavery. Whoever condemns the repeal of the Missouri restriction, no matter what his professions, is practically a Black Republican, and as such, the South will spurn his claims to its confidence. Whoever condemns the repeal of the Missouri restriction, no matter what his party relations, will be accepted as trustworthy and be received into full fellowship by the Black Republican party.

Now, how stand Fremont and Fillmore on this test question? Does this dividing line separate them, leaving one in the ranks of the abolitionists, and the other among the friends of the South? Or do they occupy precisely the same position, both condemning the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and both opposing the great principle of that measure! Let us see.

Mr. Kennedy, keeper of Fillmore's conscience and guardian of his political interests, positively asserts that his patron was averse to the repeal of the Missouri restriction. If this be a misstatement of Fillmore's position, why does he not put himself right before the public? If the imputation be unjust, why not repel it? He does no such thing. On the contrary, by the act of accepting the Know-Nothing nomination and *endorsing the principles of the Platform*, he confirms the truth of Kennedy's statement. For, the Know Nothing Platform, which Fillmore accepts, distinctly and emphatically condemns the repeal of the Missouri restriction.

Such is Fillmore's position; and such also is the position of the Black Republican candidate. Fremont denounces the repeal of the Missouri Restriction. The Black Republican Platform denounces the repeal of the Missouri restriction, but neither the candidate nor the Platform of the Black Republican party, is committed to the restoration of the Missouri restriction. Fillmore goes as far, and only as far, as Fremont, in resistance to the rights of the South.—The Know Nothing Platform as distinctly condemns the repeal of the Missouri restriction, as does the Black Republican Platform; but, like the latter, exacts no pledge for the re enactment of the measure.

Will any candid person, with capacity to understand an argument, deny that we have made good our position? Will any know-nothing organ or any other paper in the interests of Fillmore venture to affirm that there is even a shadow of difference between his position and the position of Fremont, in respect to the repeal of the Missouri restriction and the great principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act? Obviously and indisputably Fremont and Fillmore stand together in opposition to the rights of the South.—Tried by the test of fidelity to the Constitution, one is as much a black republican as the other. Fillmore is as bad as Fremont; Fremont is no worse than Fillmore. They are equally unworthy of Southern confidence and support.

Dare any Southerner declare himself in favor of Fremont? Yet, why not as well support Fremont as Fillmore? Tried by the test with which the South distinguishes its friends from its foes, one is as inimical to its interests as the other. Neither Fillmore nor Fremont sustains the South in the position which it has selected for a stand in defence of its rights — Does the mere fact that Fillmore is the nominee of the know-nothings, while Fremont is the candidate of the black republicans, give the former a superior claim to the confidence of the South? Not at all.—The South equally detests both parties; and will touch no man, whatever his personal merits, who appears as the champion of their abominable principles.

COL. FREMONT.—There is a discrepancy in the biographies of Fremont which have been published as to his birth place. Some of the accounts state that he was born in Virginia, others in South Carolina, and others again in Georgia. The following, from the Boston Telegraph, is said to be correct:

"John Charles Fremont was born at Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. His parents were residents of Norfolk, Va., but, at the time of his birth, they were on a journey through the Southern States. His farther was born in France, near Lyons. Having been taken prisoner by the English, while on the way to join his relatives in St. Domingo, he afterwards escaped and came to the United States.

"Being a young man of fine taste and considerable skill in painting he soon made friends and found employment. At Norfolk, Va., he found the lady who became his wife, and who is described as 'a young Virginia lady of remarkable beauty.' And it is added that they were married contrary to the wishes of her family. John Charles Fremont was their oldest child. There were two other children—a daughter, who died at the age of seventeen, and a son, the youngest child, who died at the age of twenty.

"Col. Fremont's father died when these children were all very young, the oldest being but four years of age, leaving his bereaved family in very dependent and destitute cirumstances. The widow removed with her children and her poverty from Norfolk to Charlestion, S. C., where she fixed her permanent residence"

Thackeray, on his first visit to this country, was introduced in Charleston, S. C., to Mrs. C——, one of the leaders of society there. Thinking to be witty, he said:

"I am happy to meet you, Mrs. C——; I've heard Madame, that you were a fast woman."

"Oh, Mr. Thackeray," she replied with one of the most fascinating smiles, "we must not belive all we hear. *I had heard, sir, that you were a gentleman.*"

The great English wit admitted, afterward, that he had the worst ofit.

Later from Europe.—The Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

QUEBEC, June 25.—The Canadian screw-steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Greenock 13th instant, arrived here this afternoon.

The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool on the 4th, but put into Greenock on the 11th instant in consequence of some disaster to her machinery. She brings London and Liverpool dates of the 12th, and Glasgow of the 13th instant.

Consols closed on the 11th at 94⅜.

The English papers are editorially engrossed with the American difficulty.

The London Post, in allusion to the serious aspect of the internal politics, says that many hold that a postponement of the great slavery contest will be cheaply purchased by a foreign war, as the only means of uniting the jarring States once more under the same banner.

The Times prognosticates the receipt of the news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal by the next steamer, as also the withdrawal of the exequatus of the consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

The times, evidently with a knowledge of Mr Marcy's despatch, says it is assured that Mr. Dallas arrived in England with the fullest power to negotiate and finally settle the Central American question; and that if he is unable to come to an agreement with the British government without further reference to the American government, to refer the question to arbitration.

The Times contends that the retention of Mr. Dallas should rest entirely upon Mr. Crampton's guilt or innocence.

The Liverpool cotton market was reported steady, with moderate sales.

The French army is to be further reduced 20,000 men.

A ministerial crisis has occurred in Holland. The Premier has resigned.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Three Days Later from Europe---Excitement in Regared to the American Difficulty.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamer Asia has just arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to June 14th.

There was much excitement respecting American affairs.

The London Times and Morning Post demand the recall of Mr. Dallas, but it was not generally supposed that he would be dismissed.

Liverpool and Manchester have issued peace addresses to the citizens of America, and the feeling of the people were active in favor of peace. The government, however talks hostile.

ENGLAND.—Lords Palmerston and Clarendon stated in Parliament on Friday that the government had not decided to dismiss Mr. Dallas: Lord Russell gave notice of a motion of inquiry in regard to the intention of the government, inasmuch as the universal feeling of the people favored peace.

The article in the London Times and Post on Mr. Crampton's dismissal are studiously offensive. They demand the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, and the application of force to the United States The commercial and manufacturing classes, however, are filled with anxiety with the terrible consequences of a war with the United States, and are moving actively to avert the calamity.

The Manchester Peace Addresses to the citizens of the United States received 8,000 signatures in a few hours. Meantime several ships of war have been telegraphed to prepare with all possible dispatch for foreign service, their destination being, as was supposed, the coast of America. All the commanders of the gun-boats at Portsmouth had also been called to the Port Admirals, as was rumored, to receive instructions for active service. A light squadron of despatch steamers and gun-boats, under Commodore Watson, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, to coal and provision.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Clarendon said that on day before yesterday Mr. Dallas called upon him and read a dispatch from Mr. Marcy, on the part of the United States government, in which it was stated that the explanations of the British government on the recruiting question were perfectly satisfactory. The American government were satisfied that the British government had given no instructions, and that they had no intention of doing so to violate the laws of the United States. But that so far as relates to the proceedings of Mr. Crampton and the proceedings of the consuls the explanations which had been offered were not sufficiently satisfactory. The American government had therefore resolved upon sending Mr. Crampton his passports, and also upon withdrawing the exequators of the consuls. Her majesty's government had not yet had an opportunity of arriving at conclusions as to the course they should adopt. But as soon as they had it should be communicated to Parliament, and the despatch, a copy of which Mr. Dallas had left with him, should be laid on the table.

He thought it his duty also to state that Mr. Dallas had read to him another despatch, in which the question in regard to Central America was treated on. On that subject the American government considered that there were some parts of the question which might with advantage be made the subject of arbitration, but, on the whole, they though that the entire question could be settled by direct negotiations between the two governments.

Lord Palmerston made substantially the same statement.

Mr. Bailie said that as he had given notice of a motion on the enlistment question he wished to know whether the noble Lord would lay on the table the despatch sent by Mr. Marcy. Unless that was done he should deem it his duty to bring on the question on Monday.

Lord Palmerston said the government desired to give all the correspondence that could fairly be procured, and the Hon. gentleman might take his choice whether he would bring on the question on Monday or Friday.

Mr. Gilson said he understood the noble lord that Mr. Dallas had made a communication to Lord Clarendon with regard to the Central American question, as well as that relating to the recruiting question. He now wished to know whether in that communication an answer was given to the proposal to submit the Central American question to arbitration.

Lord Palmerston said it would require time to enter into the long detail to give explanation upon that point; but he might say that the general tenor of the communication was that the United States government was of the opinion that that question could be better settled by direct negotiations between the two governments.

Mr. Gibson inquired whether in case direct negotiations failed the American government refused arbitration.

Mr. Palmerston replied that there was no refusal of arbitration.

D'Israeli expressed the hope that the noble Lord would place the despatch upon the table before the debate on Mr. Bailie's motion took place.

Lord Palmerston replied that that would depend upon the manner in which the government might reply to it.

The subject was then dropped.

FRANCE.—A Paris letter asserts that Mr. Dublin, lately appointed French Consul at Port au Prince, has instructions to intimate that France will not permit Soulouque to invade Dominicia.

Saturday noon.—Breadstuffs closed firm. Provisions are unchanged. Consols for money are quoted at 94.

The steamer Fulton, with Mr. Crampton on board, arrived at Southampton on the 14th, the day the Asia sailed.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A dispatch in the Manchester Guardian says that Russia has restored Kars to Turkey, and destroyed Reni and Ismail.

There was considerable excitement in the cotton market at Liverpool on Saturday in consequence of the Fulton's advices. The sales were 20,000bales at advancing prices.

WONDERFUL POWER OF STEAM.—Some gentlemen on board the steamer Diamond, the other day, were conversing about the wonderful powers of steam, the great facilities it had given to travelling, &c. One gentleman remarked that a man might leave New York in the morning, and arrive the same night in Baltimore, thus being in five States in one day.

'Only five, is it ye say?' said an Irishman present, 'and it's meeself who was in nine States on Monday last.'

The company were incredulous, and called on Paddy to explain how such a thing could be possible, which he did as follows:

'Well, ye see gentlemen, I was married in New York last Monday morning at six o'clock, and went with my dear Bridget to Baltimore the same day, and sure before I got there, I was after getting drunk as a baste. So ye persave I was in the State of New York, the State of Sobriety, the State of Single Blessedness, the State of New Jersey, the State of Connubial Felicity, (that's what we call matrimony,) the Stateof Pennsylvania, the State of Intoxication all in one day, and the whole of which was owing to that wonderful power of stame.'

Four Weeks Later from California.

The Revolution in San Francisco—Serious Aspect of Affairs—Martial Law Proclaimed—Casey and Cara Executed—Yankee Sullivan Arrested and Committed Suicide.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—The steamer Granada has arrived from Aspinwall with California dates to the 5th inst.

The Vigilance Committee still controlled affairs at San Francisco.

On the 22nd of May Casey and Cora were hung by the committee. The funeral of Mr. King, the victim of Casey, took place the same day. Perfect order and decorum was preserved throughout the proceedings.

The vigilance committee had arrested several other desperate characters, including the notorious Yankee Sullivan, who on the 1st inst. committed suicide in one of the cells at the committee rooms, leaving a confession in regard to the last election in San Francisco.

On the 2d inst. the opponents of the vigilance committee attempted to hold a meeting to denounce the committee, but it proved a total failure.

Several murders and accidents are recorded as occurring in the interior.

The health of San Francisco was good. Business was moderately active.

Rumors were in circulation that Gov. Johnson would call means into acquisition to suppress the revolution, but no such steps had been taken. These rumors created much excitement throughout the State, and word was received that a thousand men were ready to march to the assistance of the committee.

Martial law had been declared in San Francisco, and the public excitement was on the increase.—Sacramento had offered to furnish a thousand men to assist the committee.

The committee had determined to carry out their measures with seven hundred stand of arms, and rumors were circulating of a contemplated attack on the committee rooms which were doubly guarded, and two cannon were planted before the door laden with grape shot!

All the papers except the Herald side with the committee.

FROM OREGON.

The Indian hostilities in Oregon had been partially suppressed at the last accounts.

A difficulty occurred in Washington Territory on account of the attempt of Judge Saunders to hold his court during the existence of martial law. The judge had been captured for safekeeping until peace should be established.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Advices from Costa Rica state that the army had been disbanded. The cholera was raging throughout the State. Baron Bulow died of cholera during the retreat of the army from Nicaragua.

There is nothing of moment from Nicaragua.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Advices from Kansas state that Wm. Gay, the agent of the Shawnee and Wyandott Indians, had been murdered by the Indians.

It was reported that Gov. Shannon had resigned, to take effect on the 1st of July. It was also rumored that Mr. Brown, the editor of the Herald of Feedom, had been killed.

Col. Sumner is said to have had a fight with a party of Missourians, in which he lost two men, but drove the Missourians out of the territory after killing several.

Col. S. is also reported to have refused to allow a party of some fifty Southerners to proceed from Westport to settle on claims at Hickory Point. It was also aported that a party of eighty men from Chicago had been deprived of their arms at Lexington.

News from New Mexico and the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, June 26, 1856.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived, bringing dates to May 31.

The Navajo Indians continued their depredations, and it is thought that the difficulties cannot be settled without resort to a strong millitary force, as an opinion seems to prevail among the Indians that their power is superior to that of the U. States. The Apaches were also restive.

The military of Santa Fe had commenced the construction of new qurters for officers and men of the Quartermaster's Department. The work on the State House, penitentiary and Surveyor General's office had also been commenced.

The Excitement in California---Mexico Preparing for War---Movement Against Walker, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—When the California steamer of the 5th left San Francisco the greatest excitement still prevailed, although a fortnight had elapsed since the execution of Casey and Cora. The suicide of Yankee Sullivan added to the excitement, he having left succinct evidence of most outrageous frauds at the recent election. The Governor issued a proclamation stating San Fancisco to be in a state of insurrection and calling on the citizens to aid in the preservation of peace, otherwise he would be compelled to call the troops, and a collision was feared between them and the vigilance committee.—Business was partially suspended in consequence of the excitement.

The Picayune learns that Mexico is preparing for war with Spain. An inundation had occurred at Vera Cruz with much damage to property, but no loss of life.

The followers of Paro were preparing to join in with other Central American States in a fresh attack on Walker and his troops.

Lieuts. Adams, Johnson, Whistler and Jackson have been detailed for the general recruiting service, and will leave the Territory in time to report themselves at Carlisle barracks, Fort Columbus, by the 15th of July.

The court martial for the trial of Capt. Scammon and Lieut. Norrison adjourned sine die on the 13th.

Gov. Shannon Not Resigned.

ST. LOUIS, June 28th.—Gov. Shannon arrived here last night to meet his wife. He denies that he had re-igned, and will return to Kansas in about a week. He reports all quiet in the territory.

A meeting was held at Westport on Saturday to denounce the murder of the Indian agent, Mr. Gay. Seven hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed as a reward for the arrest of the murderers, and the Governor of Missouri was called on to offer a reward also.

BURIED TREASURES.—"EUSEBIUS" writes to the New York Observer, from Rome, as follows:

"The Tiber is not only rich in historic associations; it is rich in treasure. An English company has actually offered to turn the current of the stream far above the city and around it, provided the Government would give them what they might discover in its present bed. This would be attended with vast expense, but it would pay. Treasures of art from age to age have found their way into the stream, which would bring in the market a perfect remuneration. In the museum of St John Lateran, a magnificent column of stone is lying, which was taken not long since from the Tiber, a portion of which has been polished to display its beauty, and no one can see it without wishing to have more of the secrets of this river revealed. Statuary more perfect and perhaps more beautiful than any of the ancient works of art now seen in Rome, lies embedded in groups beneath the stream. Agostino Chigi, the famous banker at the time of Leo X, once gave a splendid entertainment to the Pope and his Cardinals, at which the dishes were all precious metals. The price paid for three fish was 250 crowns. It is said that the dishes were all thrown into the Tiber by order of the rich banker, in order that no less illustrious guest might ever use them. The sacred vessels brought from Jerusalem by Titus, among them the golden candlestick, are reported to have been lost from the Milvian bridge, and if so, are still lying there. The present government of Rome will suffer nothing belonging to ancient art to pass from her territory, nor is it able to carry on such an investigation upon its own account."

A complete restaurant on wheels, comprising kitchen, eating rooms, &c, is now to be seen daily circulating about the streets of Lyons. At regular hours the establishment pulls up in front of the silk and other manufactories employing a large number of hands, and the proprietor is rapibly making a fortune.

NOTICE.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT THE COURT HOUSE in the town of Kenansville, on Tuesday of July Court, THIRTEEN OF THE MOST VALUABLE LOTS in Carolina City, for the purpose of settling the debts of C. I. Oates, where I am bound as surety. Also some articles of Furniture and a small lot of other property in the town of Wilmington, of which a few days notice will be given, unless further indulgence is given by the parties to whom this may concern.

C. C. OATES.
June 13th, 1856 41-ts

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH, WITH or without Hook or Line; for one dollar. Direct your letters to FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., BOX NO. 81.
June 27, 1856---43-5t.

From the Maysville Express.

George D. Prentice falsifying his own Biography of Mr. Clay, to calumniate Mr. Buchanan!

Of all the bitter and unscrupulous enemies of Mr. Clay, there was none so deadly hostile, none who has so often and so violently traduced and calumniated him as James Buchanan of Pennsylvania. He was Mr. Clay's most vindictive enemy. He was the author of the most foul and malignant charges that were ever brought up against him, and during the whole of Mr. Clay's public service, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, lost no opportunity to malign his motives, underrate his services, and pour out against him the most bitter invective and foul abuse.—*Louisville Journal.*

It would be a hard task, if not wholly impossible, for any one but the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, to condense in so few words, so much malignant calumny and unmitigated falsehood. For all he says of Mr. Buchanan, there is not the shadow of foundation, and we will, out of the editor's own mouth, convict him of deliberate, wilful and intentional design to do Mr. Buchanan injury, in asserting these charges.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE is the editor of the *Journal*, and he is the same GEO. D. PRENTICE, who, in 1831, wrote the "Biography of Mr. Clay." We have that work now before us. After referring to the Kremer story and tracing it to its explosion, after justifying Mr. Clay's vote for Mr. Adams for the Presidency, the Biographer of Mr. Clay, thus refers to the charge of "bargain" which it had been supposed was put to rest by the investigation in the House of Representatives:

"For some time it seemed as if partizan vengeance would soon desist from the pursuit of Mr. Clay; but a distinguished accuser at length appeared against him. It was Gen. Jackson. This gentleman began to assert in private circles, that he himself might probably have been President had he but offered Mr. Clay the Secretaryship. * * * * * * * Not satisfied with private hints and declarations, Mr. Clay's distinguished accuser finally stated in a public letter, that overtures of bargain had been made to him during the pendency of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives, by the friends of Mr. Clay. With his usual promptness of character he demanded thro' whom these overtures were made. *In reply Gen. Jackson gave up the name of James Buchanan, one of his own personal and political friends.* MR. BUCHANAN, HOWEVER, WAS AN HONORABLE MAN, AND HESITATED NOT TO SAY PUBLICLY, THAT HE HAD NEVER MADE TO GEN. JACKSON THE OVERTURES IN QUESTION, OR ANY THAT BORE THE LEAST RESEMBLANCE TO THEM. The principal accuser was now silent; but his partizans stopped their ears and shut their eyes to the proof of Mr. Clay's innocence, and cried—"away with him! away with him!"—*Prentice's Biography of Henry Clay, p. p.* 236--7.

Here then the editor of the *Journal*, who was Mr. Clays biographer, declares Mr. Buchanan to be "AN HONORABLE MAN," and acquits him of the very charges which he now brings up in judgment against him. Now which is to be believed, the author of the biography, or the editor of the *Journal?* If the author of the biography told the truth in 1831, then the editor of the *Journal*, in 1856, has basely slandered Mr. Buchanan. We are content to leave the question, as to whether Geo. D. Prentice the editor, is the calumniator, to our readers, only requesting them to refer to the testimony which we give in another place, fully establishing the truth in regard to Mr. Buchanan's conduct towards Mr. Clay in the matter complained of.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND TURPENTINE MAKERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED THE patent right of R. P. Vanhorn's Cultivators, for the Counties of Duplin, Sampson, New Hanover, Brunswick Bladen and Sampson, and having manufactured them to the satisfacton of the best farmers, now offers the above valuable farming implement to the citizens of the above counties. He will sell the right for any of the above counties, on favorable terms. Also, "L. Wood's" superior Round Shaves. They have been too long known to require any recommendation, they speak for themselves; also, Plows, and Sweeps of the latest and most approved patterns.

The above articles are on deposite and for sale at the store of G. Priggen, corner of Chestnut and Water Streets, Wilmington, N. C. Please call and examine.

L. WOOD.
July 6th, 1856 40-3m

HILLSBORO' ACADEMY.

THE next Session will begin on Wednesday, the 16th day of July.

TERMS.—English, $16 00
Latin, 21 00

June 20, 1856—42-5w. HASELL NORWOOD.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm MERRIMAN, WOODRUFF & CO., of Stricklandsville, N. C., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm, either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle and *save cost*, as the business is compelled to be settled. All persons having claims against the said firm of Merriman & Woodruff, are requested to present them to Merriman & Newbury, partners of the said firm of Merriman, Woodruff & Co., for payment.

The names of the firm, in liquidation, is to be used.

L. A. MERRIMAN,
N. P. WOODRUFF,
J. A. NEWBURY.

Stricklandsville, June 3, 1856.—[41-3m.

BANK OF WILMINGTON, N. C., June 11, 1856.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Stock of this Bank, made during the present month of June, will be entitled to a full participation in the next dividend. Those made after this month, will be entitled to interest, at the rate of six per cent per annum, from the time they are made till the next dividend By order of the Board

S. JEWETT, Cashier.
June 11, 1856.—37-1w—41-1aug.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County. } IN EQUITY.

Petition to Sell Real Estate,

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of said County. made at the last Spring Term in the cause of Catharine Henry and others, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at Exchange Corner, in the Town of Wilmington, on the 16th day of July next, a tract or parcel of land, containing about 400 acres, situated in the County of New Hanover and described in the petition as follows, viz: begining at a stake on the run of Long Creek, the dividing line of Henry and Croom, running with said line N. 78 W. 280 poles to a stake on the main road—N. 31 W. 160 poles to Croom's Corner, a stake—thence South 15 W 279 poles to Stuckey's line—thence with Stuckey's line to Fair's branch—thence down said branch to the run of Long Creek—thence with the meanderings of Long Creek up to the beginning.—The terms of sale will be a credit of six months, bond with good security, bearing interest from date, being required of the purchaser.

Given under my hand, at office, this 25th day of June 1856.
June 27, 1856---43-ts O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!
Profitable and Honorable Employment!!

THE Subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; some of the Agents are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter

WM. A. KINSLER,
Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.
June 27, 1856.---43-1t

FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE PROPERTY within 53 miles from Mobile, Ala., by water and 35 by land, being the first Bluff on the Tombeckba River—known as NANNAHUBBA BLUFF, of 4,000 acres of land, 3,500 acres of which are a splendidly TIMBERED PINE TRACT, finely adapted from its situation for a TURPENTINE ORCHARD, WOOD YARD OR SAW MILL, or for all, to a party with a sufficient force. The two latter occupations are now in full operation. There being on the place one of the best WATER MILLS in the State, with two saws, which will cut from 4,000 to 5,000 feet of lumber per day, with a good GRIST MILL.

The wood-yard is well known to be the best point on the river for that business, whilst its vicinity to Mobile gives the advantage of that *market* for either *light wood* or *hard wood*, of which there is an inexhaustible supply near the river. On this tract there are two comfortable Dwelling Houses—one on the Bluff, with a fine garden and orchard, the other about two miles back from the river, in the Piney woods, with all necessary appurtenances for a desirable Summer Residence.

The balance of the tract consists of some 500 acres of rich RIVER LAND, nearly 300 of which are now in cultivation in cotton and corn. The average production of the land is *one* bale of Cotton or 40 bushels Corn per acre. On this tract are also all the necessary improvements for a plantation—Negro Cabins, Cribs, Gin-House, &c., and, being surrounded by water, requires no fence. In addition to these advantages, this property offers that of being in the best range for stock in the country, both as a summer and winter range. Altogether, this property possesses many and great inducements for a profitable investment as well as for an agreeable residence. The locality is noted for its healthfulness and abundance of game and fish.

Also, a complete assortment of Wood Wagons, Carry-logs, Farming Utensils, 20 head of Mules, 200 head of Cattle, 300 head of Hogs, and, if required, 150 acres planted in corn.

To a purchaser, possession given immediately to the Pine Woods tract, and River Plantation after the crop is gathered.

The property may be examined at any time, and information given on the premises, or by addressing

S. S. HOUSTON, St. Stephens, Ala.,
Agent for sale.
June 7.—234-2t—41-4t.